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THE COLOURS OF  
THE BRITISH ARMY  
BY  
ROBERT FRENCH MESSIN  
THE  
GRENADIER GUARDS

LONDON 1869.

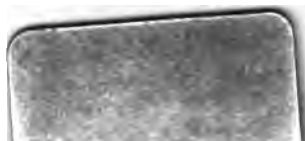
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**THE COLOURS OF  
THE GRENADIER GUARDS,**

BY

**ROBERT FRENCH M'NAIR.**

**LONDON:**

**1869.**



TO

FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE,

K.G. K.T. G.C.B. G.C.M.G. COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF, ETC. ETC. ETC.

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SIR,

The permission to dedicate this work to your Royal Highness, which has been so graciously accorded, must always be esteemed by me as a privilege of no ordinary nature. A record of the soldier's valour is graced, indeed, by the patronage of one who, at all times, and under most trying circumstances, has proved himself to be the soldier's friend. The untiring efforts of your Royal Highness, whether in time of peace or of war, to promote the welfare of those under your command, are too universally recognised by the British army to render further testimony necessary. That still more abundant opportunities of prosecuting a task so grateful may be accorded to your Royal Highness, can be hoped for by none with more truthful sincerity than by him who has the honour to subscribe himself,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient Servant,

THE AUTHOR.





## PREFACE.

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“Arma virumque cano.”—VIRGIL.

IN preparing this work the Author has been influenced by the desire of rendering the people of England familiar with the heroic deeds of the British army, without obliging them to wade through a sea of matter. It occurred to him that the most effective means of accomplishing that object was by a pictorial as well as a literary treatment of the subject—a combination peculiarly calculated to aid the memory. The standards, guidons, and flags of a regiment, may be regarded as the records of its achievements, and they will be ever prized as the emblems of its honour and renown. Great care has been devoted to the production of illuminated fac-similes of the insignia of each regiment, whether under the recent regulations or otherwise, accompanied by an illustrative text, containing a brief *précis* of its history, the occasion on which its present stand of colours was presented, the origin of the distinctions which have been conferred upon it, and the succession of Colonels or Commandants from its formation to the present time. It is hoped that a work will be thus formed, which will not only prove attractive to military men, as a faithful history of the services performed by the various corps belonging to their glorious profession, but which will also be found capable of affording valuable assistance to the student or official, as a book of reference or repertory of facts.

It is to be observed that in several instances the marks of distinction peculiar to certain regiments have been placed upon the corners of their colours, which has rendered it necessary, in order to preserve uniformity of design, to have all the flags drawn in a manner which it is admitted is not strictly within artistic rules.

In conclusion, the Author wishes to express his grateful acknowledgment of the valuable assistance which has been so cheerfully rendered to him by the commanding and other officers of various regiments to whom he has applied for information.



## INTRODUCTION.

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“ With all their banners bravely spread,  
With all their armour flashing high;  
Saint George might waken from the dead,  
To see fair England's standards fly.”

SCOTT.

It has been justly observed, that of the various memorials of eminent individuals of former ages, none are more calculated to flatter the pride of their descendants than a notice of the banners or standards which they bore in the field. Ancient history speaks most eloquently of the pride with which martial nations were wont to regard their standards, how they deemed it disgraceful—nay, almost infamous—to lose them, and how heroic to preserve them. Some of the most daring deeds of valour narrated by Livy and other historians have reference to the banners borne by the Roman legions; from them we learn how it was the practice of the “Aquilifer,” at moments of supreme peril, to hurl the imperial eagle into the hostile ranks in order to incite the wavering cohorts to the rescue; how, in a moment, all terror vanished, and life was gladly yielded by the Roman soldier to recover that banner in which he had learned to believe the honour of his nation was infolded. Was it not the same spirit which animated those daring hearts on the terrible day of Albuera, when the colours of the 3rd regiment were imperilled? How gladly then was death preferred to dishonour! how gloriously the dying standard-bearer clung to the torn, but not dishonoured, remnants of the banner which he had perished in protecting! And yet more recently, was not that spirit visible? Where, more so, than on the blood-stained heights of Alma, when the boy-soldier—the child-like Anstruther, youthful in form, but brimful of daring—poured forth his life-blood while proudly planting the standard of his regiment?—where, also, the gallant Lindsay, when fighting for his colours, won the soldier's proud distinction—the priceless cross of valour!

Time has wrought but little change in the light in which a *true* soldier regards the colours of his regiment; as it was with the Roman legions, so it is with British regiments their colours are a sacred symbol, suggestive only of noble deeds—ever to be guarded with jealous care—in moments of peril not to be yielded, save with life—and in times of peace

to be pointed to with honourable pride. According to Carlyle, "Symbols have both an extrinsic and an intrinsic value. What, for instance, was in that clouted shoe which the peasants bore aloft with them as ensigns in their *Bauernkrieg* (peasant-war), or in the wallet and staff round which the Netherland *Gues*, glorying in that nickname of beggars, heroically rallied and prevailed, though against King Philip himself? Intrinsic significance these had none, only extrinsic; as the accidental standards of multitudes, more or less sacredly uniting together, on which union itself, as above noted, there is ever something mystic and borrowing of the Godlike. Under a like category, too, stand, or stood, the most stupid heraldic coats-of-arms—military banners. Everywhere, and generally, national or other sectarian costumes or customs, they have no intrinsic worth, but have acquired an extrinsic one. Nevertheless, through all these there glimmers something of a divine idea, as through military banners themselves the divine idea of duty, of heroic daring—in some instances of freedom of right."

It is beyond doubt that it was customary for all warlike nations, from the very earliest periods, to carry standards or banners in the field of battle, but it is difficult to find any reliable information on the subject previous to the reign of Edward the Third. Ancient seals represent William the Conqueror with a lance in his right hand, to which is attached a small pennon, called a "Gonfanon."

In Dr. Meyrick's interesting work on "Ancient Armour," a gonfanon is stated to differ from a pennon in this respect: "that instead of being square and fastened to a transverse bar, the gonfanon, though of the same figure, was fixed in a frame made to turn like a modern ship's vane, with two or three streamers or tails." The object of the gonfanon appears to have been to render great people conspicuous to their followers, and at the same time to terrify the horses of the enemy. It was evidently a mark of dignity, for it is always depicted in the Bayeux tapestry as borne near the person of the Commander-in-chief; and Wace says—

" Li Barons ourent gonfanon,  
Li Chevaliers ourent penon."

We read that at the "Battle of the Standard," in 1138, the English banner consisted of the mast of a ship fixed upon a wheeled carriage, at the top of which was placed a silver pix containing a consecrated wafer, and that under it were hung three banners dedicated to St. Peter, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfred of Ripon. At Hastings, William carried a standard in the form of a fighting man, wrought with gold and precious stones, which, according to William of Malmesbury, he subsequently presented to the Pope.

In the reign of Henry the Second armorial bearings came into use, and the pennons, or gonfanons were charged with the arms of the owner, and, consequently, borne in the

field, so that banners may be fairly regarded as coeval with the introduction of heraldry. It is certain that the pennon of the sovereign was similarly changed, but we have no account as to a national standard.

In Dart's "Westminster Abbey," there is a description of a standard borne in the 28th year of the reign of Henry the Third, which was "in the form of a dragon, composed of red samite, embroidered in gold, with eyes of sapphire, and a tongue constantly moving."

Barnes also mentions, in his "History of Edward the Third," how that monarch displayed at Cressey an ensign formed of a burning dragon, "to show that the French were to receive no mercy;" but there is no other authority to show that the dragon was used as a standard by the English before the reign of Henry the Sixth.

Those who are curious on the subject of banners and bannerets borne in the time of Edward the First should consult the famous heraldic poem describing the siege of Carlaverock Castle, in 1300, in which the arms of every banneret in the British army are accurately blazoned. Then both pennons and banners were borne, the latter being charged with the arms of their owners, and carried wherever those to whom they belonged were engaged, so that, naturally, they scarcely ever escaped scatheless. At Carlaverock, the poet tells that the banner of the intrepid John Fitzmarmaduke "received many stains, and many a rent difficult to mend."

Again, at Agincourt, Lydgate describes the Duke of York exclaiming,—

" Be myn baner slewn will y be,  
Nor y will turne my back or me yelde."

In the "Siege of Carlaverock" will also be found some allusion to the banners borne by sovereigns; for instance, King Edward is described as showing "three leopards courant of fine gold, red, fierce, haughty, and cruel; thus placed to signify that, like them, the King is dreadful fierce and proud to his enemies, for his bite is slight to none who inflame his anger."

" Vocatus Edwardus,  
Tanq'm leopardus,  
Velox et non tardus,  
Pomposus Picardus."

It is certain that three other banners were borne by the English army,—that of St. George, St. Edmund, king of the West Saxons, and St. Edward the Confessor, which latter was used in Henry the Sixth's reign. The former of these three national standards is still borne as part of the English flag, but, to the horror of those who enjoy the study of heraldic rules, and affect good taste, its purity has been destroyed by amalgamation with the crosses of St. Andrew and St. Patrick.

The office of Banner-bearer was one of great honour, and only conferred upon persons of distinction. Considerable doubt exists as to who was standard-bearer to the Conqueror: some writers assert that the manor of Usk was granted to Fitzrolph, "the standard-bearer of the Conqueror." Knight claims the honour for William Malet, as being "descended from the illustrious warrior who was standard-bearer to William the Conqueror." According to Wace, "Duke William offered the standard to Raol de Conches, as his by right and by ancestry, but that Raol preferred to fight that day, so that it was accepted by Tosteins Fitzrow le Blanc." Again, in Burke's "Commoners," Sylvester de Grymeston is mentioned "as having come over from Normandy as standard-bearer in the army of William." In 1361, Edward the Third granted to Sir Guy de Bryan, 200 marks a-year "for having discretely borne his banner at the siege of Calais, in 1347." And Sir Thomas Stricland certainly claimed remuneration from Henry the Sixth for having borne the banner of St. George at Agincourt; but what says the old poem?—

*"Waterton the banner bore  
Of famed St. George at Azincour."*

In subsequent years great care was taken to select men of power and bravery to bear the royal standard; as, for instance, on the disembarkment of the army before Harfleur, in 1415, the standards were entrusted "to such men as the King knew to be of great prowess and strength."

The custom of inscribing battles on the colours of a regiment is, comparatively, of recent date, namely, the battle of Minden; had it been otherwise, how many additional records of glorious achievements would now grace the colours of the British army! how many regiments might proudly point to the simple words which told of the noble things the men who went before them had achieved under the great Marlborough and others!

The military flags of England, which are at present known as "colours," are at all times subject to official regulations, so that their size, form, and general appearance, may at any moment be altered; as has been recently done by the addition of fringe, and in other respects. They are always composed of the richest materials, and of the same colour as the regimental facings, and bear a close resemblance to the insignia borne by noble knights in the age of chivalry. This rule, however, does not apply to the Household Brigade of Cavalry—the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, with the Blues—the standards of which are all composed of richly-embroidered crimson silk. Until recently, the swallow-tailed "guidon," a relic of the knightly pennon, was carried by regiments of cavalry, but now the points are removed, and the guidon has become an ordinary square standard. The regular standard is only borne by each squadron of the heavy cavalry, and each troop of the Household Brigade, the regiments of

light cavalry carrying instead ensigns attached to their kettle-drums. Every regiment of British infantry has its own "pair of colours," namely, "The Queen's Colour" and "The Regimental Colour," the former of which is "the Union Jack," and the latter of whatever colour the regimental facings may be. A distinction exists, however, in "The Guards," their "Queen's Colours" being of crimson throughout, with the royal crown and cypher, and the regimental device and honours. A small "Union Jack" in the upper dexter canton, as a mark of difference, distinguishes "The Queen's Colours" of their 2nd Battalions; the same, with a flame issuing therefrom, distinguishes "The Queen's Colour" of the 3rd Battalion; while "The Regimental Colour" is the large "Union Jack." Each company of the Guards bears, in addition, a banner attached particularly to itself, and charged with its own peculiar device and legend.

While commenting on the value of symbols to the British army, we must not forget the sister service—the British navy—which has also performed its most glorious achievements under similar influence.

The first naval victory ever gained by England on the open seas dates so far back as the time of Louis the Eighth of France, who yielded seventy fully armed ships of war to Hubert de Burg, governor of Dover.

The reign of Queen Elizabeth, however, proved one of the brightest periods in the annals of naval warfare. The names of Drake, Howard, Hawke, Norriss, and others, recall to mind gallant exploits which served materially to increase the maritime power of the country. Next comes the name of the great Parliamentary Admiral, Robert Blake, who caused Jersey, Guernsey, and the Scilly Isles to bow before the Union Jack of England, and who proved victorious in Holland over the great Dutch Admirals De Ruyter and Van Tromp. Rapidly passing by the exploits of Benbow, Anson, Boscawen, and Rodney, many of which were in the nature of raids and naval duels, we come to the eventful year 1798, in which Nelson was despatched in the "Vanguard" to the Mediterranean, on an expedition which resulted in one of the greatest naval victories on record—the victory of the Nile,—a victory which, according to Mr. Yonge, the eloquent historian of the British navy, reassured Europe against France, caused Buonaparte's army to be hopelessly cut off from Syria, made Austria renew the war with the Directory, and effected an union between England and Russia. In 1803, after the momentary peace of Amiens, we again find Nelson and Collingwood reaping laurels for the Union Jack of England, till at length, on the fatal 21st October, 1805, they immortalised it at Trafalgar.

Such is a brief outline of events which so eloquently proclaim the spirit that actuated those whose lot it *then* was to protect the naval honour of England. That the spirit still exists, and requires but an opportunity to elicit it, is most abundantly manifested by the conduct of the British navy, as well in Russia as in China. It is true, the nature of events



invidiously precluded the possibility of acquiring glory sufficient to satisfy those who thirsted for it; but when those opportunities did occur, the spirit surely was not wanting.

On the 28th of March, 1854, a peace of forty years' duration was terminated by a declaration of war against Russia. By none was that declaration more gladly welcomed than by the blue jackets of the British navy, so eager were they to prove that the same spirit which in former years had so often achieved victory against fearful odds had not become extinguished. On the 22nd of April the first fire was opened at Odessa, under Admiral Dundas, and for the first time the immense superiority of steam in naval contests was most fully established. After the fall of Odessa, the British fleet proceeded to the Crimea, and, finally, to Sebastopol—all burning with impatience for the long-promised opportunity of acquiring distinction. Great, however, was their disappointment, when, in accordance with the novel tactics of Menchicoff, there slowly disappeared before their wondering eyes five line-of-battle ships and two frigates, numbering no less than 528 guns, which were deliberately and recklessly sacrificed, in order to block up the Russian harbour. On the 16th of October the combined bombardment of Sebastopol was commenced, the north side being entrusted to the British fleet, led by Sir E. Lyons in the old "Agamemnon," in which Nelson had gained his laurels at Corsica. All that could be done was done boldly and gallantly, but fate seems to have decreed that the time had not yet arrived when an opportunity might be afforded to the British navy of distinguishing itself as fully as it hoped for.

Proudly, indeed, may England look back upon the exploits of her army and her navy—exploits which have placed her in the high position which she now holds amongst the nations of the earth. Who can doubt but that in her hours of peril, in those supreme moments when the fate of nations trembled in the balance, the soldier's arm was more firmly nerved as the colours of his regiment waved before him—the sailor's heart was more quickly fired when he saw his flag in danger? So it was with the warlike Roman,—with the barbarous Scythian;—so it is with the British soldier;—so it was at Marathon;—so we saw it at Alma;—so it has been from time immemorial;—so it will be in all future ages!



## THE ROYAL STANDARD.

FOREMOST amongst the military insignia of the British nation must rank the Royal banner of England—"the ensign-in-chief of the entire army." How many ages have passed away since it was borne by the first Edward in its simple purity! how many vicissitudes has it passed through since then! how often has it bent, yet never broke! and how firmly it now holds its proud pre-eminence!

The Royal banner of England at all times bore the arms of the sovereign. In the reign of the first Edward its form was St. George alone. William the Conqueror, William the Second, and Henry the First, bore two lions "*passant gardant*." Three lions *passant gardant* were borne by Henry the Second, and until the reign of Edward the Third, who assumed the arms of France, and bore them in the first and third quarters, *semi-fleur-de-lis* and the arms of England in the second and fourth quarters; and they so continued to be borne until the time of Henry the Fifth, who assumed the three *fleur-de-lis*, in imitation of Charles the Sixth of France, and thus the arms remained until the death of Queen Elizabeth, When James the First ascended the throne, the arms of Scotland and Ireland were incorporated into the Royal banner of Great Britain, the arms of France and England being borne in the first and fourth quarters, those of Scotland in the second, and Ireland in the fourth. No further change of importance took place until the reigns of the three Georges, each of whom bore in the first quarter the arms of England and Scotland impaled, second quarter those of France, third Ireland, and the fourth quarter Brunswick, Lunenberg, and Hanover charged on the escutcheon with Charlemagne's crown. It so remained until 1801, when the arms of France were discontinued.

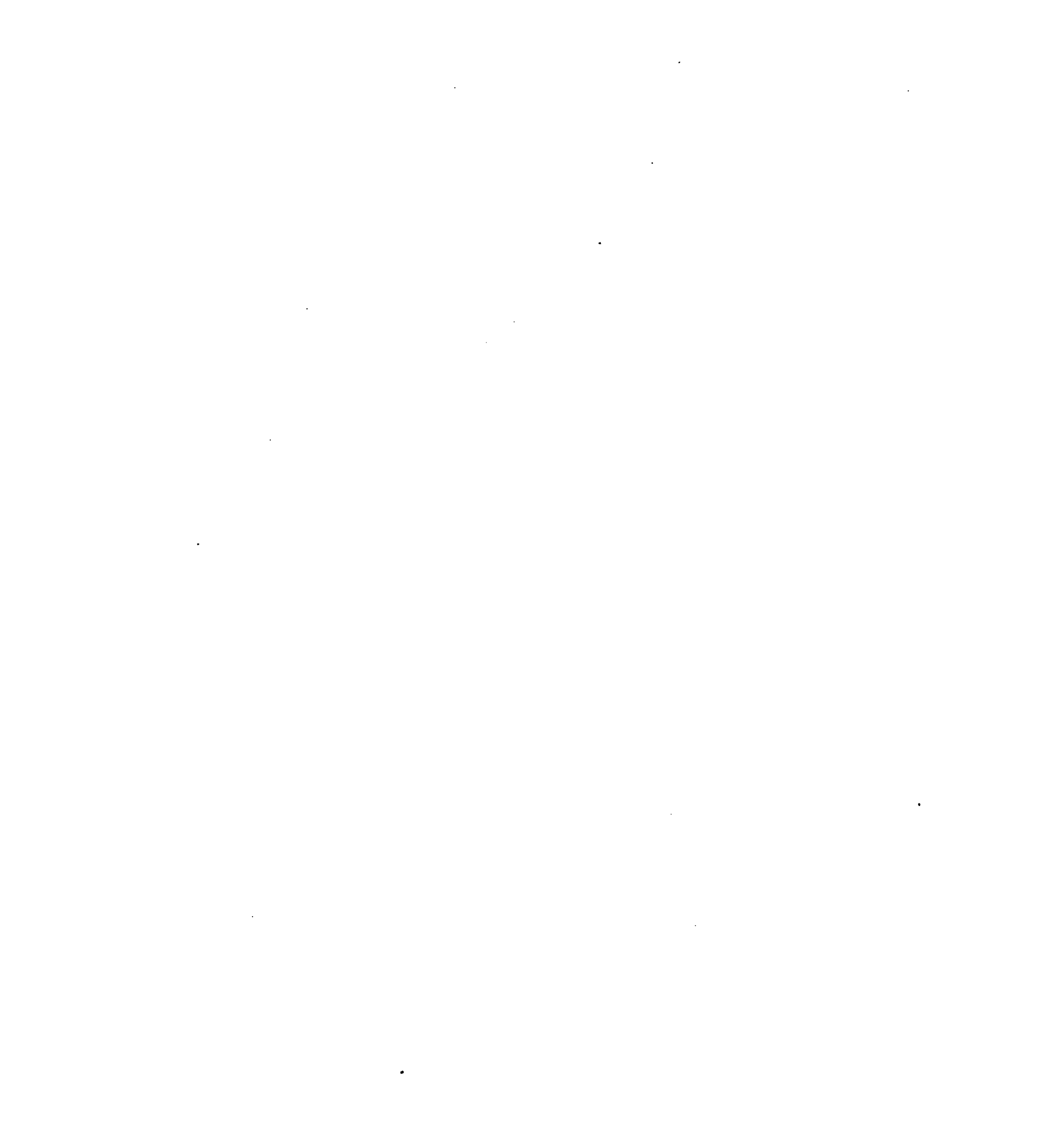
In 1801 the following order of Council was made:—"That the arms were to be borne thus. First and fourth quarters England, second quarter Scotland, third Ireland, and on the escutcheon of pretence the arms of Brunswick, Lunenberg, and Hanover. surmounted with the Electoral Bonnet."

In 1815, when Hanover became a kingdom, a crown was substituted for the bonnet. Upon the death of William the Fourth, the kingdom of Hanover reverted to his brother, the Duke of Cumberland, and on the accession of Her Gracious Majesty the Hanoverian escutcheon disappeared, and since then the Royal Standard has remained unaltered.



THE ROYAL STANDARD,  
OF ENGLAND





## THE UNION JACK.

NEXT to the Royal Standard of England fitly comes the Union Jack—equally an emblem of her valour and token of her dominion. From the most remote period of England's history, when her navy was first founded by King Alfred, down to the crowning victory of Copenhagen, which so fully established her in the recognised supremacy of the seas, her flag has been proudly borne in a series of splendid naval achievements—sometimes, no doubt, yielding to adversity, but never submitting to disgrace.

Previous to the union of England with Scotland, the Cross of St. George, which is still the distinctive banner of England, was always borne as an ensign by the British navy. It now denotes the admirals of the White Squadron. In 1606, three years after the accession of James the First, that monarch, by a royal ordinance, declared that "the Jack" should be formed by laying the fimbriated red cross of St. George over the white and blue cross of St. Andrew,—these being the colours of Scotland. It is supposed that this union of colours, combined with the signature of "Jaques" to the royal ordinance which decreed it, established the term "Union Jack." This would be a plausible explanation of a very doubtful matter, were it not for the fact that King James the First always signed as follows—"James R."

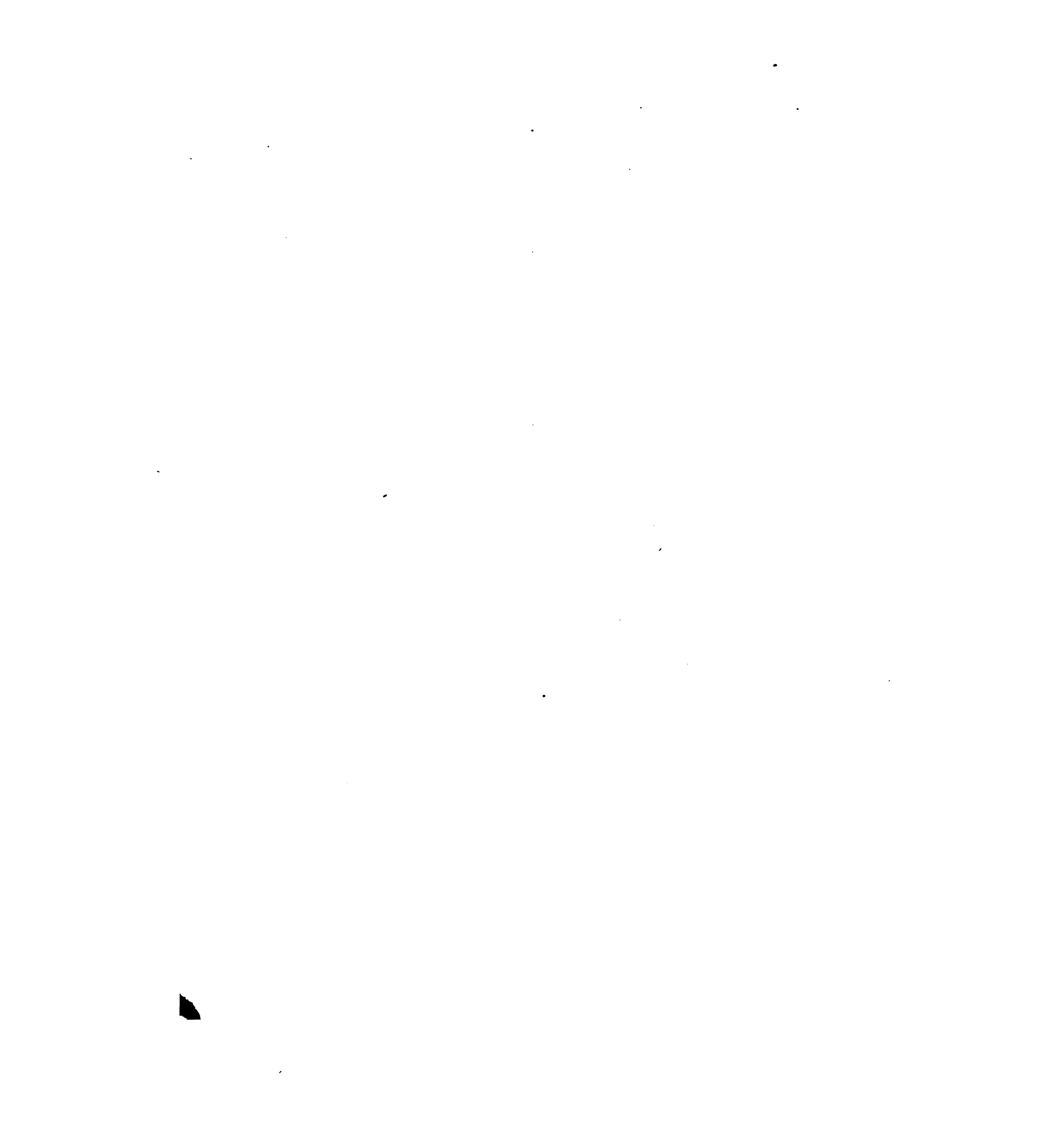
In 1801 the legislative Union with Ireland took place, and the national standard became once more the subject of Royal proclamation. It was then decreed that the cross of St. Patrick, as the banner of Ireland, should be laid over that of St. Andrew, and that both should be covered by the red cross of St. George; and thus the Union Jack of the present day was formed. There is an important difference to be observed in the disposition of the bars in the cross of St. Patrick and in the banner of Ireland, which is caused by their being counterchanged. The heraldic description is, "Azure, the crosses saltire of St. Andrew and St. Patrick quarterly per saltire, counterchanged argent and gules, the latter fimbriated of the second, surmounted by the cross of St. George, fimbriated as the saltire."

The Union Jack is carried at the main by the Admiral of England as the distinguishing flag of his rank; it is also used as a signal, and displayed upon the bowsprits of all men-of-war, and sometimes borne by regiments of the army, and hoisted on forts, castles, &c. No merchant vessel is, however, allowed to hoist the Jack, unless it is bordered on all sides with white, equal in breadth to one-fifth of the breadth of the Jack itself, exclusive of such border. When thus white-bordered, it is hoisted by both navy and merchant service as a signal for a pilot.



THE UNION JACK





THE FOLLOWING ARE THE  
QUEEN'S REGULATIONS

RESPECTING THE

STANDARDS, GUIDONS, AND COLOURS OF REGIMENTS, AS LAID DOWN BY  
THE ROYAL WARRANT OF 1859.

---

*“Standards and Guidons of Regiments of Dragoon-Guards and Dragoons.”*

“1. THE standards of the regiments of cavalry to be of silk damask, embroidered and fringed with gold.

“2. The guidons of regiments of dragoons to be of silk.

“3. The tassels and cords of the whole to be of crimson silk and gold mixed.

“4. The lance of the standard or guidon to be nine feet long (spear and ferrel included).

“5. The flag of the standard to be two feet five inches wide, without the fringe, and two feet three inches on the lance: the corners to be square.

“6. The flag of the guidon of dragoons to be three feet five inches to the end of the slit of the swallow-tail, and two feet three inches on the lance. The upper and lower corners to be rounded off at twelve inches' distance from the end of the flag.

“7. The standard or guidon of each regiment is to be crimson, with (except otherwise authorised) the Royal or other title of the regiment, on a red ground round a circle, in letters of gold, the rank of the regiment in gold Roman characters on a crimson ground, in the centre, the whole within a wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks on the same stalk, ensigned with the Imperial Crown:—the white horse, on a green mount on a crimson ground, to be in the first and fourth compartments, within a scroll: and the rose, thistle, and shamrock conjoined, on a ground of the colour of the facings of the regiment, within a scroll, in the second and third corners.

“8. Those regiments which have any particular badge are to carry it in the centre of their standard or guidon, with (except otherwise authorised) the royal or other title of the regiment, on a red ground round a circle, in letters of gold, the whole within a wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, on the same stalk; ensigned with the Imperial Crown:—the white horse, on a green mount on a crimson ground, within a scroll, in the first and fourth corners; and the rank of the regiment, on a ground of the same colour as the facings of the regiment, within a wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, in the second and third corners.

“9. The standard or guidon is also to bear the devices, distinctions, and mottoes, which have been conferred by royal authority; the motto is to be under the wreath in the centre.

“10. No addition or alteration is to be made in the standard or guidon of any regiment of cavalry, without the Sovereign's special permission and authority.

“11. The standards and guidons of cavalry are to be carried by Troop Sergeant-Majors.

“12. Previously to sending to the War Office requisitions for new standards or colours, application is to be made, through the Adjutant-General, to the Inspector of Regimental Colours, for a drawing of the pattern as approved by royal authority.

THE QUEEN'S REGULATIONS.

REGIMENTS OF CAVALRY,					
WITH THE COLOURS OF THEIR UNIFORMS AND FACINGS; THEIR REGIMENTAL BADGES; MOTTOES; AND THE DEVICES OR DISTINCTIONS AUTHORISED TO BE BORNE ON THEIR STANDARDS AND GUIDONS.					
RANK AND TITLE.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facing.	Regimental Badge.	Regimental Motto.	Device, or Distinction, on the Standard or Guidon.
1. Life Guards . . .	Scarlet .	Blue .	The Royal Arms . . .	. . .	Peninsula, Waterloo.
2. Life Guards . . .	Scarlet .	Blue .	The Royal Arms . . .	. . .	Peninsula, Waterloo.
Royal Horse Guards, <i>Blues</i>	Blue .	Scarlet .	The Royal Arms . . .	. . .	Peninsula, Waterloo.*
<i>Dragoon Guards.</i>					
1. The King's . . .	Scarlet .	Blue .	The Royal Cypher within the Garter.	. . .	Waterloo, Sevastopol.
2. The Queen's . . .	Scarlet .	Buff .	The Queen's Cypher within the Garter.	. . .	
3. The Prince of Wales's .	Scarlet .	Yellow .	The Plume of the Prince of Wales, with the motto <i>Ich dien</i> ; The Rising Sun; and the Red Dragon.	. . .	Talavera, Albuhera, Vittoria, Peninsula.
4. The Royal Irish . . .	Scarlet .	Blue .	The Harp and Crown, and the Star of the Order of St. Patrick, with the motto <i>Quis separabit?</i>	. . .	Peninsula, Balaklava, Sevastpl.
5. The Princess Charlotte of Wales's	Scarlet .	Full Green .	. . . . .	<i>Vestigia nulla retrorsum.</i>	Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, Peninsula, Balaklava, Sevast.
6. The Carabiniers . . .	Blue .	White .	. . . . .	. . .	Sevastopol.
7. The Princess Royal's .	Scarlet .	Black .	. . . . .	. . .	
<i>Dragoons.</i>					
1. The Royal Dragoons . . .	Scarlet .	Blue .	The Crest of England within the Garter.	<i>Spectemur agendo.</i>	An Eagle; Peninsula, Waterloo, Balaklava, Sevastopol.
2. The Royal North British Dragoons, <i>Scots Greys</i>	Scarlet .	Blue .	The Thistle within the Circle, and motto of the Order of St. Andrew, <i>Nemo me impune lacessit.</i>	<i>Secundum nonne.</i>	An Eagle; Waterloo, Balaklava, Sevastopol.
3. The King's Own Light Dragoons.	Blue .	Scarlet .	The White Horse within the Garter, with the motto <i>Nec aspera terrent.</i>	. . .	Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, Peninsula; Cabool, 1842, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Sobraon, Punjab, Chillianwallah, Goojerat.
4. The Queen's Own Light Dragoons.	Blue .	Scarlet .	. . . . .	. . .	Talavera, Albuhera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, Peninsula; Afghanistan, Ghuznee; Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sevastopol.
5. The Royal Irish Light Dragoons, Lancers.	Blue .	Scarlet .	The Harp and Crown . . .	<i>Quis separabit?</i>	

\* The Regiment of Royal Horse Guards has a standard, presented to it by His late Majesty King William IV., on the 13th of August, 1832, which bears the words, "Dettingen," "Minden," "Warbourg," "Cateau," as well as "Peninsula" and "Waterloo."

THE QUEEN'S REGULATIONS.

REGIMENTS OF CAVALRY—CONTINUED.					
RANK AND TITLE.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facing.	Regimental Badge.	Regimental Motto.	Device, or Distinction, on the Standard or Guidon.
6. The Inniskilling Dragoons.	Scarlet	Full Yellow	The Castle of Inniskilling, with the word "Inniskilling" underneath.	. . .	Waterloo, Balaklava, Sevastopl.
7. The Queen's Own Hussars.	Blue	Blue	The Queen's Cypher within the Garter.	. . .	Peninsula, Waterloo.
8. The King's Royal Irish Hussars.	Blue	Blue	The Harp and Crown . . .	<i>Pristina virtutis Memores.</i>	Leswarree, Hindoostan, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sevastopol.
9. The Queen's Royal Lancers.	Blue	Scarlet	The Queen's Cypher . . .	. . .	Peninsula, Punnar, Sobraon, Punjaub, Chillianwallah, Goojerat.
10. The Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars.	Blue	Blue	The Plume of the Prince of Wales, with the motto <i>Ich Dien</i> ; the Rising Sun; and the Red Dragon.	. . .	Peninsula, Waterloo, Sevastopl.
11. The Prince Albert's Own Hussars.	Blue	Blue	. . . . .	. . .	Egypt, with the Sphinx; Salamanca, Peninsula, Waterloo, Bhurtpore, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sevastopol.
12. The Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers.	Blue	Scarlet	The Plume of the Prince of Wales, with the motto <i>Ich Dien</i> ; The Rising Sun; and the Red Dragon.	. . .	Egypt, with the Sphinx; Peninsula, Waterloo, Sevastopl.
13. Light Dragoons . . .	Blue	Buff	. . . . .	<i>Viret in aeternum.</i>	Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sevastopol.
14. The King's Light Dragoons.	Blue	Scarlet	The Royal Cypher, and the Prussian Eagle.	. . .	Douro, Talavera, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, Peninsula, Punjaub, Chillianwallah, Goojerat.
15. The King's Hussars . . .	Blue	Blue	The Crest of England within the Garter.	<i>Merebimur</i>	Emsdorff; Villiers en Couche; Egmont-op-Zee; Sahagun; Vittoria, Peninsula, Waterloo.
16. The Queen's Lancers . . .	Scarlet	Blue	The Queen's Cypher within the Garter.	<i>Aut cursu, aut cominus armis.</i>	Talavera, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nive, Peninsula, Waterloo; Bhurtpore, Afghanistan, Ghuznee, Maharajpore, Aliwal, Sobraon.
17. Lancers . . . . .	Blue	White	Death's Head . . . . .	<i>Or glory</i>	Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sevastopol.
18. Hussars . . . . .	Blue	Blue	. . . . .	. . . . .	
Military Train . . . . .	Blue	White	. . . . .	. . . . .	

N.B.—Standards were commanded by the King, William IV., in 1834, to be discontinued in the Regiments of Light Dragoons, Hussars, and Lancers.

THE QUEEN'S REGULATIONS.

*Colours of Regiments of Infantry.*

"1. The Royal, or first, colour of every regiment is to be the Great Union throughout,—being the Imperial Colour of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in which the Cross of St. George is conjoined with the Crosses of St. Andrew and St. Patrick, on a blue field,—and is to bear in the centre the Imperial Crown, and the number of the regiment underneath in gold Roman characters.

"2. The regimental, or second, colour is to be of the colour of the facing of the regiment, with the Union in the upper canton, except those regiments which are faced with red, white, or black; in those regiments which are faced with red or white, the second colour is to be the Red Cross of St. George in a White Field, and the Union in the upper canton. In those regiments which are faced with black, the second colour is to be St. George's Cross; the Union in the upper canton; the three other cantons black. The number of the regiment is to be embroidered in gold Roman characters in the centre.

"3. Those regiments which bear a royal, county, or other title are to have such designation on a red ground round a circle within the Union-wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks. The number of the regiment in gold Roman characters in the centre.

"4. In those regiments which bear any ancient badge, the badge is to be on a red ground in the centre, and the number of the regiment in gold Roman characters underneath. The Royal, or other title, to be inscribed on a circle within the Union-wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks.

"5. The regimental, or second colour, is also to bear the devices, distinctions, and mottoes, which have been conferred by royal authority; the whole to be ensigned with the Imperial Crown. *Second* battalions carry the same colours as first battalions, with the addition of "II. BATT." on a scroll below the Union-wreath.

"6. The colours are to be of silk; the dimensions to be four feet flying, and three feet six inches deep on the pike, exclusive of the fringe:—the length of the pike (spear and ferrel included) to be nine feet ten inches: the cords and tassels of the whole to be crimson and gold mixed.

"7. No addition or alteration is to be made in the colours of any regiment of infantry without Her Majesty's special permission and authority, signified through the Commander-in-chief of the army."



### THE VICTORIA CROSS.

On the 26th of June, 1856, thousands had assembled in Hyde Park to witness a pageant of no ordinary character. The Queen of England, surrounded by the noblest and proudest of her subjects, was there to recognise the merit of conspicuous bravery by distributing the Victoria Cross. That simple Maltese cross of bronze, with the royal crest in its centre, and bearing underneath an escroll inscribed with the words "FOR VALOUR," spoke not of high rank, of lengthened service, or of honourable wounds, but merely told that the recipient had performed some act of conspicuous bravery, or of devotion to his country when in the presence of her enemies. It marked no distinction of rank between the soldier and his officer—each with like honour was to be decorated by Royalty, and in the presence of those before whom he had performed the peculiar act of valour which had entitled him to this signal token of his sovereign's and his country's gratitude. How proudly must have swelled the hearts of those for whom the Victoria Cross was destined, when their Queen, bending from her charger, affixed upon their breasts this peerless decoration! From henceforth they were to stand conspicuous among their fellow-men,—the object of respect and honourable envy of all who yearned for martial glory,—no finger could ever point to them with scorn, no tongue could ever question their bravery. They carried on their breasts that proud distinction, while their names stood recorded in the archives of the state as those of men who had "done well by their country."

In the glorious annals of classic Greece and imperial Rome we read how acts of individual heroism have met their reward,—how even princely honours were conferred upon those who "did not despair of the commonwealth" in her hour of supreme peril,—but no parallel can be found in modern times. How many noble deeds of self-sacrifice have occurred,—how many acts of heroic daring have been performed by England's humblest soldiers, when contending on the gory fields of the Peninsula, or toiling over the burning plains of India, and yet how rarely have they been recognised, how seldom has the reward followed! Nay, more, may it not have occurred that the soldier—ardent for military glory, anxious to maintain his country's honour—has yet shrunk from the performance of a deed of daring, from the conviction that, although the danger would be his, the glory could be usurped by others. It has been the privilege of the Queen of England to correct this evil. Her royal warrant has gone forth—the order of the "Victoria Cross" has been created. From henceforth the raw recruit, the humblest private, will feel that he fights as if in the presence of his Sovereign,—that the path of glory has been opened as widely for him as for those who hold the highest rank, and that if his merit be conspicuous, he will receive the most precious guerdon that a soldier can aspire to—THE VICTORIA CROSS,—*the priceless badge of honour.*



THE QUEEN'S REGULATIONS.

REGIMENTS OF ARTILLERY, ENGINEERS, AND INFANTRY,

WITH THEIR TITLES, COLOURS OF THEIR UNIFORMS AND FACINGS, BADGES, DEVICES, MOTTOES, AND DISTINCTIONS,  
AS AUTHORIZED TO BE BORNE ON THEIR SECOND OR REGIMENTAL COLOUR.

Numerical and other Title.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facing.	Regimental Badge.	Regimental Motto.	Devices and Distinctions.	County Title.
Royal Artillery .	Blue .	Red .	Royal Arms and Supporters, with a Cannon	<i>Ubique quo fas et gloria ducunt</i>		
Royal Engineers .	Scarlet	Blue .	Royal Arms and Supporters, with a Cannon	<i>Ubique quo fas et gloria ducunt</i>		
Grenadier Guards	Scarlet	Blue .	Royal Cypher within the Garter, and the Crown above, with the motto, <i>Honi soit qui mal y pense</i>	. . .	Lincelles, Corunna, Barossa, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	
Coldstream Guards	Scarlet	Blue .	Star and Garter and St. George's Cross, and the Rose, with the motto, <i>Honi soit qui mal y pense</i>	<i>Nulli secundus</i>	Lincelles; Egypt, with the Sphinx; Talavera, Barossa, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	
Scots Fusilier Gds	Scarlet	Blue .	Star of the Order of the Thistle, with the motto, <i>Nemo me impune lacessit</i> , and the Crown over it	1st Batt. <i>En ferus hostis</i> 2nd Batt. <i>Unita fortior</i>	Red Lion Rampant, Royal Arms of Scotland, and the Crown over it Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, and the Crown above 1st and 2nd Battalions—Lincelles; Egypt, with the Sphinx; Talavera, Barossa, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	
1 The Royal . .	Red .	Blue .	Royal Cypher within the Circle of St. Andrew. In the second, third, and fourth corners, the Thistle and Crown, with the motto, <i>Nemo me impune lacessit</i>	. . .	St. Lucia, Egmont-op-Zee, Egypt, with the Sphinx, Corunna, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nive, Peninsula, Niagara, Waterloo, Nagpore, Maheidpore, Ava, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	
2 The Queen's Royal	Red .	Buff .	Paschal Lamb. The Queen's Cypher on a red ground, within the Garter	<i>Pristinae virtutis memor</i> <i>Vel exuvia triumphant</i>	Egypt, with the Sphinx, Vimiera, Corunna, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Toulouse, Peninsula, Afghanistan, Ghuznee, Khe-lat	
3 The Buffs . .	Red .	Buff .	Dragon. In the second, third, and fourth corners, the Rose and Crown	. . .	Douro, Talavera, Albuhera, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Peninsula, Punniar, Sevastopol	East Kent
4 The King's Own	Red .	Blue .	Lion of England. The Royal Cypher on a red ground within the Garter	. . .	Corunna, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nive, Peninsula, Bladensburg, Waterloo, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	
5 Fusiliers . . .	Red .	Green	St. George and the Dragon. In the second, third, and fourth corners, the Rose and Crown	<i>Quo fata vocant</i>	Wilhelmsthal, Boleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula	Northumberland



THE QUEEN'S REGULATIONS.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY — CONTINUED.						
Numerical and other Title.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facing.	Regimental Badge.	Regimental Motto.	Devices and Distinctions.	County Title.
6 . . . . .	Red	Blue .	The Antelope. In the second, third, and fourth corners, the Rose and Crown	. . .	Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Peninsula, Niagara	Royal First Warwick
7 The Royal Fusiliers	Red	Blue .	Rose within the Garter. In the second, third, and fourth corners the White Horse	. . .	Martinique, Talavera, Albuhera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	
8 The King's .	Red	. .	White Horse within the Garter. In the second, third, and fourth corners, the Royal Cypher and the Crown over it	<i>Nec aspera terrent</i>	Egypt, with the Sphinx, Martinique, Niagara	
9 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	Britannia . . . .	. . .	Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nive, Peninsula, Cabool 1842, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Sobraon, Sevastopol	East Norfolk
10 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . . . .	. . .	Egypt, with the Sphinx, Peninsula, Sobraon, Punjaub, Mooltan, Goojerat	North Lincoln
11 . . . . .	Red	Green	. . . . .	. . .	Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula	North Devon
12 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . . . .	. . .	Minden, Gibraltar, with the Castle, Key, and motto, <i>Montis Insignia Calpe</i> , Seringapatam, India	East Suffolk
13 The Prince Albert's Light Infantry	Red	Blue .	. . . . .	. . .	Egypt, with the Sphinx, Martinique, Ava, Afghanistan, Ghuznee, a mural crown superscribed Jellalabad, Cabool 1842, Sevastopol	First Somerset
14 . . . . .	Red	Buff .	. . . . .	. . .	Tournay, Corunna, Java, Waterloo, Bhurtpore, the royal tiger superscribed India, Sevastopol	Buckingham
15 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . . . .	. . .	Martinique, Guadaloupe . . . . .	East York
16 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . . . .	. . .	. . . . .	Bedford
17 . . . . .	Red	White	. . . . .	. . .	The Royal Tiger, superscribed Hindoostan, Afghanistan, Ghuznee, Kelat, Sevastopol	Leicester
18 The Royal Irish	Red	Blue .	Harp and Crown. In the second, third, and fourth corners, an Escoccheon, blue, charged with the Arms of Nassau	<i>Virtutis namurcensis præmium</i>	Egypt, with the Sphinx, China, with the Dragon, Pegu, Sevastopol	
19 . . . . .	Red	Green	. . . . .	. . .	Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol . . .	First North York
20 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . . . .	. . .	Minden, Egmont-op-Zee, Egypt, with the Sphinx, Maida, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	East Devon

THE QUEEN'S REGULATIONS.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY—CONTINUED.						
Numerical and other Title.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facing.	Regimental Badge.	Regimental Motto.	Devices and Distinctions.	County Title.
21 The Royal North British Fusiliers	Red	Blue .	Thistle within the Circle, and motto of St. Andrew, <i>Nemo me impune lacessit.</i> In the second, third, and fourth corners, the Royal Cypher and Crown	. .	Bladensburg, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	
22 . . . . .	Red	Buff .	. . . . .	. .	Scinde, Meanee, Hyderabad . .	Cheshire
23 The Royal Welsh Fusiliers	Red	Blue .	Plume of the Prince of Wales, with motto, <i>Ich dien.</i> In the second corner, the Rising Sun; in the third corner, the Red Dragon; in the fourth corner, the White Horse, with <i>Nec aspera terrent</i>	. .	Minden, Egypt, with the Sphinx, Corunna, Martinique, Albuhera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	
24 . . . . .	Red	Green	. . . . .	. .	Egypt, with the Sphinx, Cape of Good Hope, Talavera, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Orthes, Peninsula, Punjab, Chillianwallah, Goojerat	Second Warwick
25 The King's Own Borderers	Red	Blue .	Castle of Edinburgh, with motto, <i>Nisi Dominus frustra.</i> In the second and third corners, the Royal Crest, with motto, <i>In veritate religionis confido;</i> in the fourth corner, the White Horse, with <i>Nec aspera terrent</i>	. .	Minden, Egmont-op-Zee, Egypt, with the Sphinx, Martinique	
26 The Cameronians	Red	Yellow	. . . . .	. .	Egypt, with the Sphinx, Corunna, China, with the Dragon	
27 The Inniskillings	Red	Buff .	Castle with three turrets, and St. George's colours flying, on a blue ground, with the word <i>Inniskilling</i> round the circle. The White Horse. <i>Nec aspera terrent</i>	. .	St. Lucia, Egypt with the Sphinx, Maida, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Orthes, Peninsula, Waterloo	
28 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . . . .	. .	Egypt, with the Sphinx, Corunna, Barossa, Albuhera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	North Gloucester
29 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . . . .	. .	Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, Albuhera, Peninsula, Ferozeshah, Sobraon, Punjab, Chillianwallah, Goojerat	Worcester
30 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . . . .	. .	Egypt, with the Sphinx, Badajoz, Salamanca, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	Cambridge
81 . . . . .	Red	Buff .	. . . . .	. .	Talavera, Albuhera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, Peninsula, Cabool 1842, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, Sobraon, Sevastopol	Huntingdon
92 Light Infantry	Red	White	. . . . .	. .	Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, Peninsula, Waterloo, Punjab, Mooltan, Goojerat, Lucknow	Cornwall

THE QUEEN'S REGULATIONS.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY—CONTINUED.						
Numerical and other Title.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facing.	Regimental Badge.	Regimental Motto.	Devices and Distinctions.	County Title.
33 The Duke of Wellington's	Red	Red .	Duke of Wellington's crest, with the motto, <i>Virtutis fortuna comes</i>	. .	Seringapatam, Waterloo, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	
34 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . . . .	. .	Albuhera, Arroyo dos Molinos, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Peninsula, Sevastopol	Cumberland
35 . . . . .	Red	Blue .	. . . . .	. .	Maida . . . . .	Royal Sussex
36 . . . . .	Red	Green	. . . . .	<i>Firm</i>	Hindoostan, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula	Hereford
37 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . . . .	. .	Minden, Tournay, Peninsula . .	North Hants
38 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . . . .	. .	Monte Video, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nive, Peninsula, Ava, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	First Stafford
39 . . . . .	Red	Green	. . . . .	<i>Primus in Indis</i>	Plassey, Gibraltar, with the Castle, Key, and motto, <i>Montis Insignia Calpe</i> , Albuhera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Peninsula, Maharajpore, Sevastopol	Dorset
40 . . . . .	Red	Buff .	. . . . .	. .	Egypt, with the Sphinx, Monte Video, Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Waterloo, Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabool 1842, Maharajpore	Second Somerset
41 The Welsh	Red	White	Rose and Thistle within the Garter. Prince of Wales's Plume, with motto, <i>Ich dien</i> . In the second, third, and fourth corners, the Royal Cypher and Crown	<i>Gwell augau neu Chwilydd</i>	Detroit, Queenstown, Miami, Niagara, Ava, Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabool 1842, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	
42 The Royal Highland	Red	Blue .	Royal Cypher within the Garter. St. Andrew, with motto, <i>Nemo me impune lacessit</i> . In second, third, and fourth corners the Royal Cypher, and Crown	. .	Egypt, with the Sphinx, Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Sevastopol	
43 Light Infantry	Red	White	. . . . .	. .	Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse, Peninsula	Monmouth
44 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . . . .	. .	Egypt, with the Sphinx, Badajoz, Salamanca, Peninsula, Bladensburg, Waterloo, Ava, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	East Essex
45 . . . . .	Red	Green	. . . . .	. .	Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Peninsula, Ava	Nottingham
46 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . . . .	. .	Dominica, Sevastopol . . . . .	South Devon

THE QUEEN'S REGULATIONS.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY—CONTINUED.						
Numerical and other Title.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facing.	Regimental Badge.	Regimental Motto.	Devices and Distinctions.	County Title.
47 . . . . .	Red	White	. . .	. .	Tarifa, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Peninsula, Ava, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	Lancashire
48 . . . . .	Red	Buff	. . .	. .	Douro, Talavera, Albuhera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Sevastopol	Northampton
49 The Princess Charlotte of Wales's	Red	Green	. . .	. .	Egmont-op-Zee, Copenhagen, Queenstown, China, with the Dragon, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	Hertford
50 The Queen's Own	Red	Blue	. . .	. .	Egypt, with the Sphinx, Vimiera, Corunna, Almaraz, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive, Orthes, Peninsula, Punnar, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, Sobraon, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	
51 The King's Own Light Infantry	Red	Blue	. . .	. .	Minden, Corunna, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Peninsula, Waterloo, Pegu	Second Wst York
52 Light Infantry .	Red	Buff	. . .	. .	Hindoostan, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Waterloo	Oxford
53 . . . . .	Red	Red	. . .	. .	Nieuport, Tournay, St. Lucia, Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Toulouse, Peninsula, Aliwal, Sobraon, Punjaub, Goojerat	Shropshire
54 . . . . .	Red	Green	. . .	. .	Egypt, with the Sphinx, Marabout, Ava .	West Norfolk
55 . . . . .	Red	Green	. . .	. .	China, with the Dragon, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	Westmoreland
56 . . . . .	Red	Purple	. . .	. .	Moro, Gibraltar, with the Castle, Key, and motto, <i>Montis Insignia Calpe</i> , Sevastopol	West Essex
57 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . .	. .	Albuhera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Peninsula, Inkerman, Sevastopol	West Middlesex
58 . . . . .	Red	Black	. . .	. .	Gibraltar, with the Castle, Key, and motto, <i>Montis Insignia Calpe</i> , Egypt, with the Sphinx, Maida, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Peninsula	Rutland
59 . . . . .	Red	White	. . .	. .	Cape of Good Hope, Corunna, Java, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nive, Peninsula, Bhurtpore	Second Nottingham
60 The King's Royal Rifle Corps	Green	Scarlet	. . .	<i>Celer et audax</i>	Roleia, Vimiera, Martinique, Talavera, Fuentes d'Onor, Albuhera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Punjaub, Mooltan, Goojerat	
61 . . . . .	Red	Buff	. . .	. .	Egypt, with the Sphinx, Talavera, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Maida, Punjaub, Chillianwallah, Goojerat	South Gloucester
62 . . . . .	Red	Buff	. . .	. .	Nive, Peninsula, Ferozeshah, Sobraon, Sevastopol	Wiltshire
63 . . . . .	Red	Green	. . .	. .	Egmont-op-Zee, Martinique, Guadaloupe, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	West Suffolk
64 . . . . .	Red	Black	. . .	. .	St. Lucia, Surinam . . . . .	Second Stafford
65 . . . . .	Red	White	. . .	. .	The Royal Tiger superscribed India, Arabia	Second Nth York

THE QUEEN'S REGULATIONS.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY—CONTINUED.						
Numerical and other Title.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facing.	Regimental Badge.	Regimental Motto.	Devices and Distinctions.	County Title.
66 . . . . .	Red	Green	. . .	. .	Douro, Talavera, Albuhera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Peninsula	Berkshire
67 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . .	. .	Barossa, Peninsula, the Royal Tiger, superscribed India	South Hants
68 Light Infantry	Red	Green	. . .	. .	Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Peninsula, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	Durham
69 . . . . .	Red	Green	. . .	. .	Java, Bourbon, Waterloo, India . .	South Lincoln
70 . . . . .	Red	Black	. . .	. .	. . . . .	Surrey
71 Highland Light Infantry	Red	Buff	. . .	. .	Hindoostan, Cape of Good Hope, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Almaraz, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive, Orthes, Peninsula, Waterloo, Sevastopol	
72 The Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders	Red	Yellow	In the second, third, and fourth corners, the Duke of York's Cypher and Coronet	. .	Hindoostan, Cape of Good Hope, Sevastopol	
73 . . . . .	Red	Green	. . .	. .	Mangalore, Seringapatam, Waterloo	
74 Highland . .	Red	White	. . .	. .	The Elephant, superscribed Assaye, Seringapatam, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula	
75 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . .	. .	The Royal Tiger, superscribed India, Seringapatam	
76 . . . . .	Red	Red	. . .	. .	The Elephant, superscribed Hindoostan, Nive, Peninsula	
77 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	Plume of the Prince of Wales, with the motto, <i>Ich dien</i>	. .	Seringapatam, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Peninsula, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	East Middlesex
78 Highlanders .	Red	Buff	. . .	<i>Cuidich'n Rhi</i>	The Elephant, superscribed Assaye, Maida, Java	Ross-shire Buffs
79 Cameron Highlanders	Red	Green	. . .	. .	Egmont-op-Zee, Egypt, with the Sphinx, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Sevastopol	
80 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . .	. .	Egypt, with the Sphinx, Moodkee, Ferrozeshah, Sobraon, Pegu	Stafford Volunteers
81 . . . . .	Red	Buff	. . .	. .	Maida, Corunna, Peninsula . . . . .	Loyal Lincoln Volunteers
82 The Prince of Wales's Volunteers	Red	Yellow	Plume of the Prince of Wales, with the motto, <i>Ich dien</i>	. .	Roleia, Vimiera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Peninsula, Niagara, Sevastopol	
83 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . .	. .	Cape of Good Hope, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula	
84 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	The Union Rose	. .	Nive, Peninsula, India . . . . .	York and Lancaster
85 The King's Light Infantry	Red	Blue	. . .	<i>Aucto splendore resurgo</i>	Fuentes d'Onor, Nive, Peninsula, Bladensburg	Bucks Volunteers

THE QUEEN'S REGULATIONS.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY—CONCLUDED.						
Numerical and other Title.	Colour of Uniform.	Colour of Facing.	Regimental Badge.	Regimental Motto.	Devices and Distinctions.	County Title.
86 . . . . .	Red	Blue	In second, third, and fourth corners, the Harp and Crown with the motto, <i>Quis separabit?</i>	. .	Egypt, with the Sphinx, India, Bourbon	Royal County Down
87 The Royal Irish Fusiliers	Red	Blue	Plume of the Prince of Wales, with the motto, <i>Ich dien</i> . An Eagle, with a Wreath of Laurel. The Harp.	. .	Monte Video, Talavera, Barossa, Tarifa, Vittoria, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Ava	
88 The Connaught Rangers	Red	Yellow	Harp and Crown, with the motto, <i>Quis separabit?</i>	. .	Egypt, with the Sphinx, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	
89 . . . . .	Red	Black	. . .	. .	Egypt, with the Sphinx, Java, Niagara, Ava, Sevastopol	
90 Light Infantry .	Red	Buff	. . .	. .	Mandora, Egypt, with the Sphinx, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Sevastopol	Perthshire Volunteers
91 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . .	. .	Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula	Argyllshire
92 Highlanders .	Red	Yellow	. . .	. .	Egmont-op-Zee, Mandora, Egypt, with the Sphinx, Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, Almaraz, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive, Orthes, Peninsula, Waterloo	
93 Highlanders .	Red	Yellow	. . .	. .	Cape of Good Hope, Alma, Balaclava, Sevastopol	
94 . . . . .	Red	Green	. . .	. .	. . . . .	
95 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . .	. .	Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol . .	Derbyshire
96 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . .	. .	. . . . .	
97 The Earl of Ulster's	Red	Sky Blue	. . .	<i>Quo fas et gloria ducunt</i>	Sevastopol	
98 . . . . .	Red	White	. . .	. .	China, with the Dragon, Punjaub	
99 . . . . .	Red	Yellow	. . .	. .	. . . . .	Lanarkshire
100 Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Rifle Brigade .	Red Green	Blue Black	. . .	. .	Copenhagen, Monte Video, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Barossa, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol	

## THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

ALL military records point to the Grenadier Guards as the earliest formed of any infantry regiment in the service. In the spring of the year 1657, a faithful band of English Royalists, who had clung without flinching to the fallen fortunes of the exiled Charles, gladly rallied round him when he unfurled his standard in the Netherlands to join the Spaniards in their war against France. These veteran soldiers were formed into six regiments by the Duke of York, the first being styled "The Royal Regiment of Guards," and placed under the command of Lord Wentworth. With him they passed through the disastrous campaign of 1657-8, proudly distinguishing themselves upon all occasions, but more particularly at "the battle of the Downs," which was fought upon the 14th June, 1658. In this engagement they acted with consummate gallantry, till at length, worn down by severe losses, they surrendered upon terms dictated by themselves, and accepted by Turenne. Misfortune, however, still pursued them. After their retreat from Dunkirk, they wandered in isolated bands through all the border towns of Flanders, suffering extreme privations, with scarce anything but their loyalty to sustain them. So passed two dismal years. At length the cloud of adversity, which had for so long a period overshadowed these gallant soldiers, displayed its silver lining, as we find that immediately after the Restoration, namely, on the 26th of August, 1660, they were once more commissioned under Lord Wentworth, and ordered to Dunkirk, where they performed garrison duty until 1662, when they returned to England. On the 23rd of November, 1660, a Royal commission was granted to Colonel John Russell, brother of the Duke of Bedford, to raise another regiment of Royalists, which was to consist of twelve companies of 100 men each, and to be called "The Royal Regiment of Guards." There were thus embodied two regiments of Royal Guards, one re-established under Lord Wentworth in 1660, and the other formed under Colonel Russell a few months later in the same year. In February, 1665, Lord Wentworth died, and Charles the Second incorporated these two regiments, thereby constituting one corps, consisting of twenty-four companies of 100 men, each, which was subsequently increased by four companies of Grenadiers, and was styled "The First Regiment of Foot Guards." Such is a brief history of the original constitution of a regiment which bears a name associated with a long list of glorious victories, extending over a period of more than two centuries—Lincelles, Corunna, Barossa, Peninsula, and Waterloo, the Alma, Inkermann, and Sevastopol, are proudly recorded on its banners, but History points to other names not less glorious, as to which these Colours are silent—Namur, Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenarde, Dettingen, and Malplaquet, one and all speak loudly of the prowess of a regiment to which in after ages the "Imperial Guards" of France, hitherto invincible, were forced to succumb at Waterloo. There is yet another quality besides that of undaunted bravery which has marked this regiment from its earliest

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formation—that of unswerving loyalty to its sovereign. At the darkest period of English history, when loyalty was deemed a crime, and civil war raged triumphantly, when wealth and promotion were accorded to the traitor, the Grenadier Guards ever proved true to their sovereign. Their conduct on the gloomy field of Sedgemoor, when pitted against the gallant Monmouth, their lengthened struggle in America, when supporting their King against his revolted provinces, are examples of the loyal spirit which influenced them at all times.

Most abundant evidence exists of the gallantry of this splendid regiment. None can be higher than the despatches of the Duke of Wellington. On the 4th of March, 1811, His Grace specially exempts the brigade of Guards from attendance at certain military punishments, because during the two years it had been under his command, not only no soldier had been brought to trial, but not one had been confined at a police guard. And again, at Barossa, on the 24th March, 1811, His Grace authenticates Lieutenant-General Graham's mention of the Guards "as gloriously maintaining the high character of the Household troops;" and concludes his Waterloo despatch by declaring "this brigade to have set an example that was followed by all."

The distinguished gallantry of the Foot Guards at Waterloo was recognised in the following letter:—

"War Office, 29th July, 1815.

"The Prince Regent, as a mark of his Royal approbation of the distinguished gallantry of the brigade of Foot Guards in the victory of Waterloo, has been pleased, in the name of, and on behalf of, His Majesty, to approve of all the Ensigns in the three regiments of Foot Guards having the rank of Lieutenants, and that such rank shall be attached to all the future appointments to ensigncies in the Foot Guards, in the same manner as the Lieutenants in these regiments obtain the rank of Captain. His Royal Highness has been also pleased to approve of the First Regiment of Foot Guards being made a regiment of Grenadiers, and styled the First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, in commemoration of their having defeated the Grenadiers of the French Imperial Guard on this memorable occasion."

The following is an historical *précis* of the services of the Grenadier Guards from their formation, in 1660, to the breaking out of the Crimean war, in 1854:—

"DUTCH WAR, 1665.—Part of the regiment (300 men) was on board the fleet during the war, and was present in the engagements of the 3rd of June and 3rd of August, 1665. Another draft embarked for an expedition to Guinea.

"1666.—Were present in the naval engagements of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of June, and 25th and 27th of July in this year, against De Ruyter and Van Tromp.

"1671.—Some companies of the regiment, under Major Rolleston, were quartered at Rochester to defend that part of the country in case of attack by the enemy's fleet against Sheerness and Chatham. In May, 1672, several detachments of the regiment were also embarked on the fleet, and were in the engagement of the 28th of May, 1672. Five companies were on board.

"1672.—Two more companies were sent to France, forming part of a 'royal regiment' which Charles lent to Louis XIV., to serve in the French army in the wars against the Emperor. They remained in the French king's service from 1672 to the 8th of April, 1674. Drafts from each company were embarked on board the fleet during the war.

"1676.—Two companies of the regiment were sent out to Virginia to put down an insurrection.



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They formed part of a regiment of 1000 men, under Captain Jefferies, of the 1st Regiment of Guards. Captain Jefferies died there, and the object of the expedition having been attained, these troops returned to England in March 1678.

" 1678.—Owing to the introduction of grenadier companies into the army, the 1st Guards were increased to twenty-eight companies. In January 1678, a detachment served on board the *Rupert* and *Centurion*. The *Rupert* had an action with the Turks on the 20th March, 1678.

" 1679.—Twelve companies sent over to Flanders. This battalion was commanded by Major Clarke. They were quartered at Brussels in August 1678, and were there at the time the battle of St. Denis was fought. These twelve companies returned home in March 1679, and the several companies of the regiment were quartered in London, Windsor, the Tower, Landguard, and Tilbury Fort.

" 1680.—A detachment of 250 men of the regiment embarked for Tangier, and arrived most opportunely, with others, to the relief of the town. Several engagements took place against the Moors, which were always crowned with success; but owing to the expenses attending the keeping up of the garrison, the town was abandoned in 1684, and the Guards returned to England on the 12th of April of that year.

" 1685.—On the occasion, of the Duke of Monmouth's invasion of England two battalions of six companies each of the 1st Guards were sent to the west of England, and were present at the battle of Sedgemoor, in which they lost several killed, and between fifty and sixty wounded. On July 30, 1687, the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was conferred on Captains.

" 1689.—The Revolution took place in December 1688; and early in the following year, in consequence of the assistance given by France to the late King James the Second, King William declared war against France: amongst other troops two battalions of the 1st Foot Guards were, in March 1689, ordered over to Flanders; but only a small detachment of them proceeded. The English troops were commanded by the Earl of Marlborough, and were assembled on the Sambre. They were present throughout the campaign.

" 1691.—A battalion of eight companies (the 2nd battalion) sailed for Flanders in January 1691.

" 1692-3.—A second battalion of the same regiment was sent over to Flanders in 1692. The confederate armies amounted at first to between 50,000 and 60,000 men. No general action took place during the first year's campaign. The regiment was present at the battle of Steinkirk, on the 3rd of August, 1692, on which occasion the rank of Captain was conferred upon Lieutenants. Also at the battle of Landen, in 1693; and served throughout the campaigns against the French in Flanders up to the peace of Ryswick, in 1697. It was present at the siege of Namur and its capture. The Allies lost during the siege 12,000 men.

" 1696.—In consequence of an expected invasion and insurrection in 1696, the two battalions of the 1st Guards in Flanders were sent early in 1696 to England. One of them remained in England, the other returned to Flanders, in April, till the end of the war, arriving in England in November 1697.

" 1701.—During all the campaigns of Marlborough's wars in Flanders and Germany, the 1st Guards bore a part.

" SPAIN.—1702.—A detachment of the regiment was sent to Spain: was present and took part in the capture and burning of Spanish galleons in Vigo Bay in 1702, and another detachment reinforced the garrison of Gibraltar in 1704. On their arrival, the French and Spaniards were forced to raise the siege, and Gibraltar has ever since remained a British possession. They were at the sieges and capture of Barcelona and Valencia, and the battle of Almanza.

" 1702-3.—In the Low Countries, the regiment was present at the sieges of Venloo, Ruremonde, Stevenswaert, Liege, Huy, Bonn, and Limburg.

" 1704.—They took a distinguished part in the attack of the heights of Schellenberg, on the 2nd

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July, and were the only regiment of Guards present at the celebrated battle of Blenheim; also at the sieges of Ulm and Landau.

“ 1705.—They forced the French lines.

“ 1706.—They were at the battle of Ramilies, and the sieges of Ostend, Menin, Dendermonde, and Ath.

“ 1708.—They were at the battle of Oudenarde, and the sieges of Lille, Tournay, and Ath. In this year another battalion of the regiment was sent over to Holland.

“ 1709.—The regiment was at the battle of Malplaquet.

“ 1710.—At the sieges of Mons, Douai, Bethune, St. Venant, and Aire.

“ 1711.—At the siege of Bouchain.

“ 1712.—At the siege of Quesnoy and occupation of Dunkirk. Returned from Flanders 26th March, 1713.

“ There were no foreign wars in which the 1st Guards bore a part during the latter part of Queen Anne's reign, nor during the whole reign of George the First; but on every occasion of an attempt of the Pretender or his adherents to overthrow the present dynasty, the Guards were held in readiness to march to the threatened points of attack.

“ 1713.—A detachment was sent in December to Rochester, to aid in quelling the mutinous conduct of some marines.

“ 1714.—The whole twenty-eight companies of the regiment were, for the first time, all quartered in London.

“ 1719.—A battalion of seven companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Guise, joined the expedition of Lord Cobham to Vigo. They sailed in September, reached Vigo, and returned to England in November of the same year.

“ 1727.—A battalion of ten companies of the regiment embarked for and reached Gibraltar in April 1727. This battalion returned to London in May 1728.

“ 1739.—In December six regiments of marines were to be raised, and 120 corporals and privates were ordered to be drafted from the Guards to be made sergeants in them.

“ 1743.—In May a detachment was ordered to Barnet to suppress a mutiny of some Highlanders ordered on foreign service. The War of the Austrian Succession, which lasted from 1742 to 1748, enabled the Guards, by seeing more active service, to add fresh laurels to their colours.

“ 1742.—The 1st battalion of the 1st Guards sailed for Holland in May.

“ 1743.—On the 16th June it was present at the battle of Dettingen.

“ 1745.—On 30th April the Guards, under the Duke of Cumberland, were present, and nobly sustained their valour, at the battle of Fontenoy, breaking through the enemy's centre, and driving Louis the Fifteenth from the position he had taken up; but owing to the failure of the Austrians and Dutch, the Allied Army eventually retired, protected by the Household Brigade. Shortly after the battle of Fontenoy the Guards were brought back to England, owing to the attempt of the Pretender.

“ 1745.—The 1st battalion of the 1st Guards disembarked in the river, 23rd September, and shortly after marched to Lichfield to repel the invader, who had marched as far as Derby. The Pretender retreated, and the Guards returned to London on the 26th December. A detachment of volunteers from the Guards pursued the Pretender as far as Carlisle.

“ 1746.—On 10th September the 3rd battalion of the 1st Guards embarked on a secret expedition, sailed on the 10th October for the Bay of Biscay, and returned to Plymouth on the 19th of October.

“ 1747.—On the 29th January the 2nd battalion of the 1st Guards embarked at Gravesend for Wilhelmstadt, and took part in the campaign this year. It was present at the battle of Val.

“ 1748.—The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle concluded the war, and the 2nd battalion returned to England in December.

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" THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR.—War again broke out between France and England in 1756, in consequence of the French having overrun the Electorate of Hanover, and other causes.

" 1758.—Two squadrons were fitted out, and sixteen battalions joined the expedition to make a descent on the coast of France. The 1st battalion of the 1st Guards embarked. The expedition landed, first, in the Bay of Cancele; then, re-embarking, landed near and took Cherbourg; again re-embarking, they landed in the Bay of St. Cas. After marching a short distance in the interior, it was determined to re-embark. The embarkation was covered by the Grenadiers of the Guards and a half battalion of the 1st Regiment of Guards—about 1500 men. The Coldstreams and the rest of the army had embarked; but the covering party suffered great losses, from want of ammunition.

" 1760.—The Guards also took part in the campaigns of 1760, '61, and '62, under the Marquis of Granby. The 2nd battalion of the 1st Guards embarked for Germany in July. The 3rd battalion of the regiment proceeded to Portsmouth and embarked on the 25th of October, forming part of an expedition intended against the coasts of France. In December the expedition was countermanded, and the 3rd battalion returned to London. The 2nd battalion took part in the battles of Zierenberg and Campden.

" 1761.—In the battle of Kirchdekern.

" 1762.—In the battle of Gravenstein, and in the actions on the Fulda and at Amonebourg. The Seven Years' War was concluded this year, and the 2nd battalion of the 1st Guards returned to England. Peace with foreign countries continued now for several years, but the Guards were frequently employed in putting down disturbances at home.

" AMERICAN WAR.—In 1775 the American war broke out, and in March, 1776, a provisional battalion of 1000 men from the three regiments of Guards was sent across the Atlantic. This battalion took its share in all the campaigns which followed, including the assault and capture of Fort Washington, in 1776; the battles of Brandywine and Germanstown, in 1777; the battle of Freehold Courthouse, and the action at Fairfield, in 1778; and the sacking of Norwalk and Greenfield, in 1779. In March, 1779, further detachments from the three regiments of Guards proceeded to North America, and additional detachments proceeded again in January 1781.

" 1780.—In the meantime the Guards took a conspicuous part in the action at Young's House. They were present at the crossing of the Catawba, and they took part in the battle of Guildford Courthouse, under Lord Cornwallis. The accounts of the period describe the Guards as having on every occasion distinguished themselves when before the enemy. The war generally, however, was not successful, and it terminated in October, 1781, by Lord Cornwallis being obliged to surrender himself and his army. The detachments of the three regiments of Guards returned to England in 1783-4.

" 1783.—A peace of ten years succeeded, during which the Guards were on more than one occasion called upon to put down civil commotions.

" WARS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—The French Revolution broke out in 1789; but it was not till after the French had beheaded their king that England engaged in any Continental war. In February, 1793, the French invaded the Netherlands, and an English army, under the Duke of York, proceeded abroad to join the Austrians and Prussians. The 1st battalion of all three regiments, and a fourth battalion, made up of the grenadiers of the three regiments, embarked on the 25th February, under Major-General Lake, and joined the Allies, near Tournay, on the 25th of April. The 1st battalion of the 1st Guards, and the rest of the brigade, took part in the affair in the wood of St. Amand, at the attack on the camp at Famars, and at the siege and capture of Valenciennes. On the 18th of August, the 1st battalion of the 1st Guards deployed and led the attack upon the enemy's position at Lincelles, supported by the other battalions of the brigade. No other troops took part in this attack, and the Guards were allowed to inscribe the name of 'Lincelles' on their colours.

" 1794.—In the following year large drafts were sent out (766 men for the brigade) to join the service battalions; and the light companies of the 2nd battalions were also despatched in July to

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Flanders. The 1st Guards were present in this campaign at the capture of Vaux, and in the actions at Roubaix and Rhenen: at the first-mentioned battle the Allies were above 170,000 strong. The Guards greatly distinguished themselves on the 26th of April, in the action near Troixville, where the enemy, 30,000 strong, were completely defeated, with great slaughter. Notwithstanding these successes, the British army, during the winter of 1794-5, retreated to Bremen, and suffered much from the inclemency of the weather. During the retreat all attacks of the enemy were defeated.

" 1795.—The army finally embarked at the mouths of the Elbe and Weser, and the Guards returned to England.

" 1799.—The third battalion of the 1st Guards and the Grenadier battalion of the brigade embarked in August for Holland, forming part of an expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby. They were present in the actions at the disembarkation at Helder Point and St. Martin, and at the battles of Bergen and Alkmaar. The army returned to England in October of the same year.

" 1806.—The 1st and 3rd battalions of the 1st Guards formed part this year of the expedition to Sicily.

" 1807.—A brigade of Guards accompanied the expedition under Lord Cathcart to Denmark.

" PENINSULAR WAR.—In 1808 a battalion of the 1st Guards joined Sir John Moore in Spain, upon the breaking out of the Peninsular War; and in January, 1809, was present at the battle of Corunna.

" 1809.—An expedition, of which the 1st Guards formed a part, was sent to the island of Walcheren.

" 1810.—The 3rd battalion of the 1st Guards was at Cadiz, under Lieutenant-General Gilham.

" 1811.—The 3rd battalion highly distinguished itself at the battle of Barossa, and was present at the affair at the bridge of Seville.

" 1812.—The 1st and 2nd battalions were present throughout the campaign of 1812.

" 1813.—Took part in the several actions in the Pyrenees, in the storming and capture of St. Sebastian, in the attack on the heights of San Marcial, at the passage of the Bidassoa, in the battles of Nive and the Nivelle, and, in 1814, at the passage of the Adour and investment of Bayonne.

" 1814.—In this year the 2nd battalion of the 1st Guards was present at the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom.

" 1815.—The 2nd and 3rd battalions proceeded to the Low Countries, and took part in the battle of Waterloo. They were subsequently present at the taking of Peronne and at the occupation of Paris, forming part of the army of occupation till 1818. On the 18th of June, 1815, the rank of Lieutenant was conferred upon Ensigns.

" 1826.—A long peace succeeded the wars of the French Revolution, but in 1826 the 1st battalion of Grenadier Guards formed part of an expedition to Portugal, returning in 1828.

" 1838.—The 2nd battalion was sent on an expedition to Canada, where it remained four and a half years, returning in 1842."

On the breaking out of the war in 1854, a brigade of Guards, including the 3rd battalion of the Grenadiers, was the first to leave England. All London remembers their departure, as so eloquently described by Dr. Russell in his history of the war:—

" The march of the Guards through London on that dull morning in February, 1854, left an impression on all who witnessed it, which has been revived and strengthened by every particular of the great struggle in which they took such a prominent part. Their cheers, re-echoed, as it were, from Alma and Inkermann, bear now a sad and glorious significance, and may be rendered as the

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farewell '*morituri te salutant*' of devoted soldiers addressed to their sorrowing but grateful country. Then, indeed, no such weight was attached to that grand procession of the Household troops; for, ignoring the persistent character of Russian policy, and the preparations and resolutions of the Czar, the English ministry believed that a mere demonstration on their part would be sufficient to induce the cabinet of St. Petersburg to abandon the long-cherished project which has become a traditional aim of their existence to Russian statesmen. 'They will never go farther than Malta!' Such was the general feeling and the common expression at the time. To that march, in less than one year, there was a terrible antithesis: a handful of men—wasted and worn, and badly clad—crept slowly down from the plateau of Inkermann, where their comrades lay thick in frequent graves, and sought the shelter of the hill-side of Balaklava till they could recover their strength, and be ready for battle once more. They had fought at Alma, and at the memorable battle of the Soldiers, and then they had wasted slowly away, amid dreadful privations, till that proud brigade had nearly ceased to exist. Such was the result of less than six months' service before the enemy, aided by the inevitable result of their position, as the Guards."

On the 14th September the brigade landed in the Crimea, subsequently taking part in the entire of the three years' campaign, and returning to England in June 1856. Their gallant bearing at the Alma, at Inkermann, and at Balaklava, has formed a theme of admiration for all who have written on the subject. Dr. Russell thus describes the former:—

"As the Light Division retreated behind the Guards to re-form, the Russian battalions on the flanks and behind the work fired on them continuously, and at the same moment the guns, which had been drawn out of the work to the high ground over it, opened heavily. The Guards were struck in the centre by this iron shower. The fragments of Codrington's brigade poured through them. In their front was a steel-bound wall of Russian infantry,—our own men were fast falling back, firing as they retired,—after them came a glistening line of Russian bayonets, as if to clear the field. The Grenadiers, under Colonel Hood, and Coldstreams, were as steady and in as perfect order as if they were on parade."

Again, when describing the terrible day of Inkermann, he thus speaks of the Guards:—

"Further to the right, a contest the like of which never perhaps took place before occurred between the Guards and dense columns of Russian infantry, of five times their number. The Guards for a second time had charged them and driven them back, when they perceived that the Russians had outflanked them. They were out of ammunition, too. They were uncertain whether there were friends or foes in the rear. They had no support, no reserve, and they were fighting with the bayonet against an enemy who stoutly contested every inch of ground, when the corps of another Russian column appeared on their right, far in the rear. Then a fearful *mitraille* was poured into them, and volleys of rifle and musketry. They had lost fourteen officers, they had left one half of their number on the ground, and at last they retired along the lower road of the valley. They were, however, reinforced by a wing of the 20th, under Major Crofton, and speedily avenged their fallen comrades by a desperate charge, in which they drove the Russians before them like sheep."

The same undaunted bravery marked the conduct of the Guards throughout the entire of the Crimean war. On these bloody fields the Grenadiers added fresh laurels to those

#### THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

already gained by their regiment at Lincelles, at Corunna, at Barossa, and, finally, at Waterloo. The losses suffered were severe, the glory gained is imperishable.

1861.—On the occasion of the "Trent" affair, the 1st Battalion was sent out to Canada, where it remained nearly three years, returning in 1864.

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#### RECIPIENTS OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.

CAPTAIN and Lieutenant Honourable H. HUGH MANNERS PERCY (Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen). Date of act of bravery 5th November, 1854. At a moment when the Guards were at some distance from the Sandbag Battery, at the battle of Inkermann, Colonel Percy charged singly into the battery, followed immediately by the Guards. The embrasure of the battery, as also the parapet, were held by the Russians, who kept up a most severe fire of musketry. At the battle of Inkermann Colonel Percy found himself, with many men of various regiments who had charged too far, nearly surrounded by the Russians, and without ammunition. Colonel Percy, by his knowledge of the ground, though wounded, extricated those men, and passing under a heavy fire from the Russians, then in the Sandbag Battery, brought them safe to where their ammunition was to be obtained, thereby saving some fifty men, and enabling them to renew the combat. He received the approval of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge for this action on the spot. Colonel Percy was engaged with, and put *hors de combat*, a Russian soldier.

Brevet-Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Sir CHARLES RUSSELL, Bart., offered to dislodge a party of Russians from the Sandbag Battery, if any one would follow him. Sergeant Norman, Privates Anthony Palmer and Baillie, who was killed, volunteered the first. The attack succeeded.

Sergeant ALFRED ABLETT (3rd battalion). On the 22nd September, 1855, seeing a shell fall on the centre of a number of ammunition cases and powder, he instantly seized and threw it outside the trench: it burst as it touched the ground.

Private ANTHONY PALMER (3rd battalion). Present when the charge was made in defence of the colours, and also charged singly upon the enemy, as witnessed by Sir Charles Russell. Is said to have saved Sir Charles Russell's life.

## SUCCESSION OF COLONELS.

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THOMAS LORD WENTWORTH .. .. .	26th August, 1660.
JOHN RUSSELL .. .. .	23d November, 1660.
HENRY, DUKE OF GRAFTON .. .. .	14th December, 1681.
EDWARD, EARL OF LICHFIELD .. .. .	13th November, 1688.
HENRY, DUKE OF GRAFTON .. .. .	31st December, 1688.
HENRY, EARL OF ROMNEY .. .. .	16th March, 1689.
CHARLES, DUKE OF SCHOMBERG .. .. .	27th December, 1691.
HENRY, EARL OF ROMNEY .. .. .	23d November, 1693.
JOHN, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH .. .. .	25th April, 1704.
JAMES, DUKE OF ORMOND .. .. .	1st January, 1712.
JOHN, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH .. .. .	26th September, 1714.
WILLIAM, EARL OF CADOGAN .. .. .	18th June, 1722.
SIR CHARLES WILLS, K.B. .. .. .	6th August, 1726.
WILLIAM, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND .. .. .	18th February, 1742.
JOHN, EARL LEGONIER, K.B. .. .. .	30th November, 1757.
WILLIAM, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G. .. .. .	30th April, 1770.
FREDERICK, DUKE OF YORK, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H. .. .. .	5th September, 1805.
ARTHUR, DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H. .. .. .	22d January, 1827.
H.R.H. FRANCIS ALBERT AUGUSTUS CHARLES EMANUEL, DUKE OF SAXONY, PRINCE OF SAXE COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G., K.T., K. St. P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (afterwards THE PRINCE CONSORT) .. .. .	23d September, 1852.
H.R.H. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. .. .. .	15th December, 1861.

THE ROYAL BADGES  
OF  
THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

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“CHARLES R.—Our Will and pleasure is, and we do hereby require you forthwith to cause to be made and provided 12 Colours or Ensigns for our Regiment of Foot Guards, of white and red taffeta, of the usual largeness, with stands, heads, and tassells, each of which to have such distinctions of some of our Royal Badges painted in oil, as our trusty and well-beloved servant, Sir Edward Walker, Knight, Garter Principal King-at-Arms, shall direct, and for your so doing this shall be your warrant.

“Given under our sign manual, at our court at Whitehall, this 13th day of February, 1660.\*

“To our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and councillor, Edward earl of Sandwich, Master of our Great Wardrobe, or his Deputy.

“By His Majesty’s command,

“EDWARD NICHOLAS.”

“CHARLES R.—Our Will and pleasure is, that you forthwith cause to be delivered unto Charles Wheeler, Lieutenant-colonel of our Regiment of Foot Guards in Dunkirk, or to whom he shall appoint to receive the same, 12 Colours of the same sort as those of Colonel Russell’s, for the use of our said Regiment in Dunkirk, for which this shall be your warrant.

“Given at our court at Whitehall, this 16th March, 1660, in the thirteenth year of our reign.

“To our trusty and right well-beloved cousin and councillor, Edward earl of Sandwich, Master of our Great Wardrobe, or to his Deputy.

“By His Majesty’s command,

“EDWARD NICHOLAS.”

Such are the warrants by virtue of which the twenty-four badges first borne by the Grenadier Guards were conferred upon the several companies of that loyal regiment, as a grateful recognition of the important services which its members rendered during the exile of its sovereign. For upwards of 200 years the Grenadier Guards have displayed upon their colours the representative emblems of most of the sovereigns of England, from the time of Edward the Third, in 1326, to that of Charles the Second, in 1660. Of the above royal badges, one formed the royal crest, four were borne by the Plantagenet line of kings, six by the House of Lan-

\* At this period the year ended on the 25th of March; the date, according to present computation, was 13th of February, 1661.



THE ROYAL BADGES OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

caster, two by the House of York, five by the Houses of York and Lancaster united, and six by the House of Stuart. These latter were included in the seven badges, either introduced into the arms of England by James the First, or which were assumed by him, and were subsequently granted by Charles the Second as badges of the House of Stuart, to be emblazoned on the colours of his two Royal Regiments of Guards.\* The seventh badge was not granted, being considered inappropriate, as being the royal badge of Scotland; namely, the red lion sedant, holding sword and sceptre. The sword and sceptre "in saltier" were, however, taken as a distinct badge of the House of Stuart, and as such it appears on the gold coins of Scotland, and is the badge of the 19th company of the Grenadier Guards.

The following is the order of precedence of the royal badges:—

1. The sovereign's crest.
2. Badge representing the united Houses of York and Lancaster.
3. The cognizance of France.
- 4 and 5. The separate badges of the Houses of York and Lancaster.
- 6, 7, 8. The emblems of the three kingdoms of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.
- 9, 11, 12, 13. Supporters used at different times by kings of England.
- 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. Badges assumed by several kings to commemorate particular events, or which descended to them by marriage or inheritance.
24. A second badge or crest of Ireland.

On the 11th March, 1811, the following royal warrant was issued:—

"In the name and on behalf of His Majesty.

"(Signed) GEORGE, P. R.

"GEORGE THE THIRD, by the grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c., to all whom these Presents may concern,—Know ye that we have graciously been pleased to approve of the Painting and Devices borne on the Colours of our three Regiments of Foot Guards; and are further pleased to direct and command that no alteration therein shall on any account be permitted but by the special command of Us, our Heirs, &c. &c.; and that the same, having been countersigned by our Commander-in-Chief and our Secretary-at-War, shall be deposited in the office of our aforesaid Commander-in-Chief, under the care of our Inspector of Regimental Colours.

"Given at our court at Carlton House, this 11th March, 1811, in the fifty-first year of our reign. By command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty.

"PALMERSTON.

(Signed) DAVID DUNDAS, Commander-in-Chief."

To these twenty-four badges, six were added in 1854 by the express permission of Her present Gracious Majesty; the Colours were somewhat reduced in size, and gold fringe added to them, but in other respects they are the same as above. There are now, consequently,

\* The two Royal Regiments of Guards here referred to were under the command respectively of Colonel Russell and Lord Wentworth. Upon the death of the latter, in 1665, these two were incorporated into one Regiment of 24 Companies, which was then styled "The King's Royal Regiment of Guards," and subsequently the First or "Grenadier Guards."

#### THE ROYAL BADGES OF THE GRENAДИER GUARDS.

thirty badges borne by the thirty companies of the Grenadier Guards. The regiment also carries a full-dress standard, which was presented to it by William the Fourth in 1832, and which is used on all state occasions.

The following regimental order was issued by the officer commanding the Grenadier Guards on the 26th March, 1853 :—

“**QUEEN'S COLOURS.**—The Colonel's Colour will always be taken as the Queen's Colour of the 1st Battalion, Lieutenant-colonel's as the 2nd Battalion, and the Major's Colour as the 3rd.

“**REGIMENTAL COLOURS.**—The Company Colours of the Regiment will be taken in succession by the three Battalions as their Regimental Colours. The 1st Battalion will commence by taking the colour of the 1st company, the 2nd Battalion will take that of the 2nd company, and the 3rd Battalion that of the 3rd company. When new Regimental Colours are again required by either of the three Battalions, the Battalion first requiring one will take the colour of the 4th company, the next that of the 5th, and so on all through the companies in regular rotation. When all have been taken, the Battalion that first requires a new one (whether 2nd or 3rd Battalion) will commence the list again by taking the colour of the 4th company.

“ By Order of COLONEL WOOD, commanding Grenadier Guards.”

The thirty Colours (with badges) of the Grenadier Guards, as well as the Queen's Colours, are all inscribed with the names of “Lincelles, Corunna, Barossa, Peninsula, and Waterloo,” to which, in later days, were added those of “Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol”—each suggestive of heroic deeds.

In 1793, when the French attacked Lincelles, part of the 1st and 3rd Regiments of Foot Guards and the Coldstreams, forming together a battalion of about 1100 men, carried with the bayonet a redoubt most strongly fortified, and occupied by 5000 veteran soldiers. In 1809, when Marshal Soult prepared his attack at Corunna, the British infantry, including the Grenadier Guards, numbered but 14,500. The French counted 20,000 men. Soult, flushed with the success which attended his leading column, pressed on, as he thought, to certain victory, but succumbed to the strategy of Sir John Moore and the undaunted bravery of the British infantry. In 1811, similar deeds of bravery were enacted at Barossa. Waterloo recalls to mind how the Guards maintained their posts at Hougoumont, while the Peninsula is eloquent of their prowess. In still more recent times, we find the same spirit, the same discipline, the same power of endurance : Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol, tell how loyally the Guards maintained their ancient prestige—how well they merited the decorations that were conferred upon them—how justly their colours were again inscribed.



THE FOLLOWING IS A DESCRIPTION OF THE ROYAL STANDARD,  
AND OF THE SEVERAL QUEEN'S AND REGIMENTAL  
COLOURS OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

## THE ROYAL STANDARD.

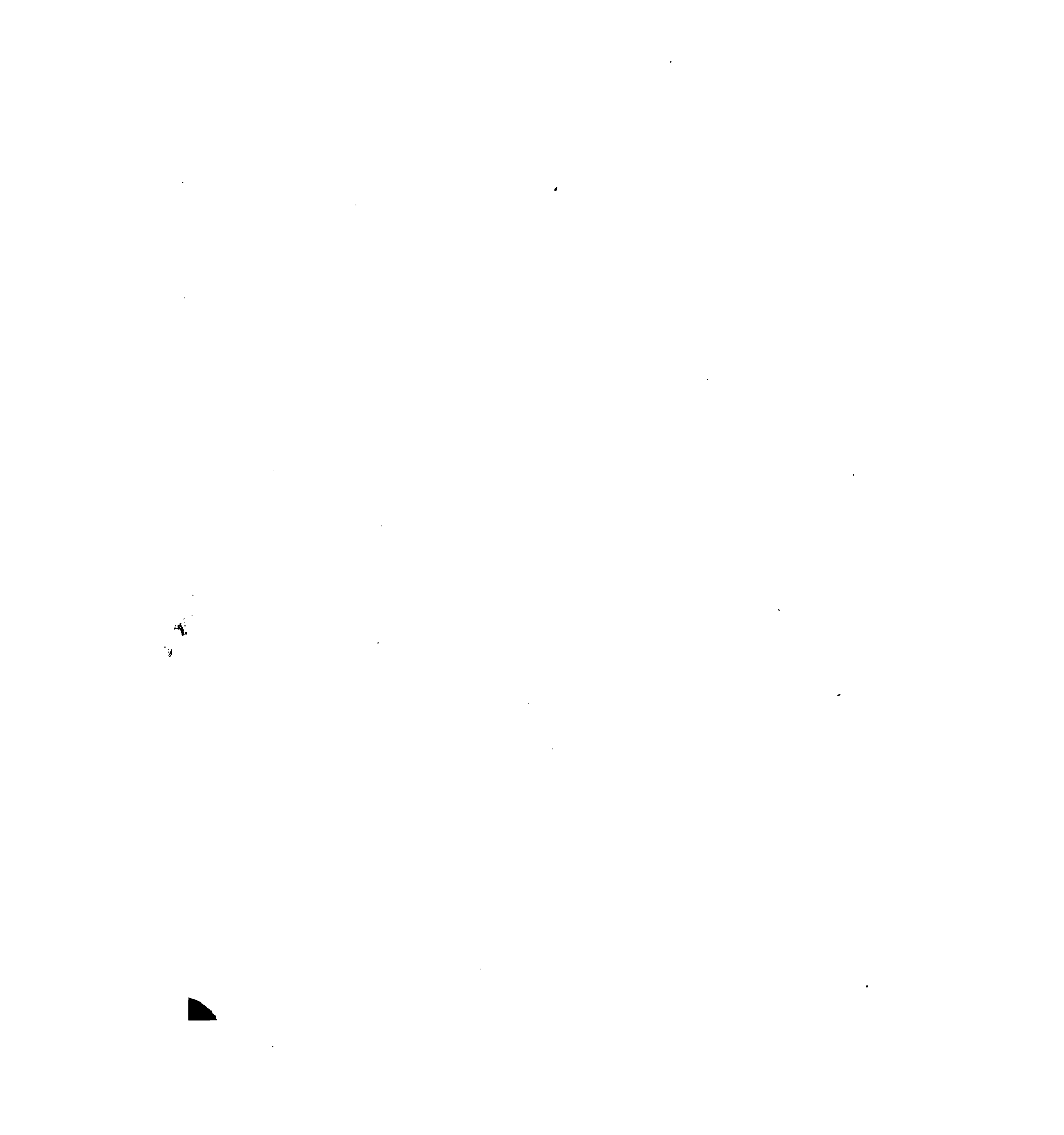
*Presented to the Grenadier Guards by William the Fourth in the year 1832, and used on all state occasions.*

**MARS.** In the centre the royal cypher, proper and reversed, interlaced sol, ensigned with the imperial crown, or, in chief on the dexter canton the badge of England, viz. a rose stalked and leaved, sol; in chief in the sinister canton, the badge of the kingdom of Scotland, viz. a thistle stalked and leaved, sol; in base on the sinister canton, the aforesaid badge of England; in base on the dexter canton, the badge of the kingdom of Ireland, viz. a shamrock, sol; each ensigned with the imperial crown.



THE ROYAL STANDARD.  
GRENADEER GUARDS

Presented by H. M. King William the 4<sup>th</sup>



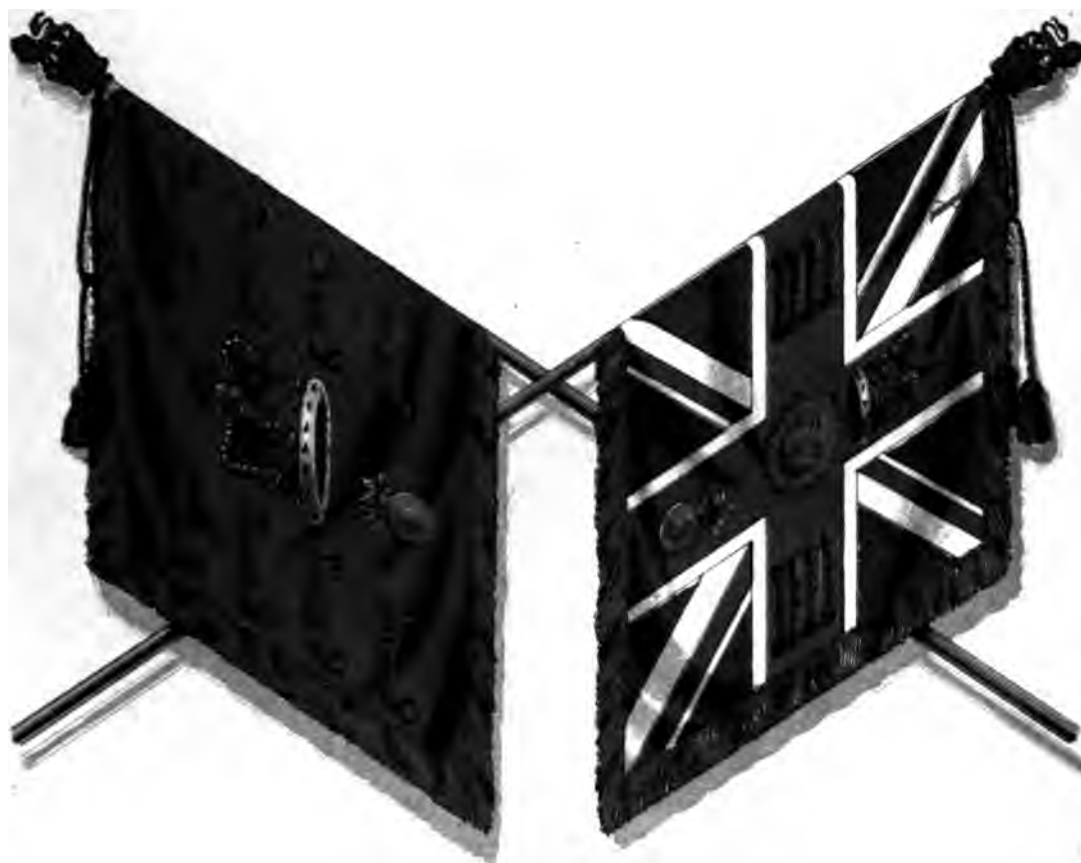




**COLONEL'S,**

**OR THE QUEEN'S COLOUR OF THE FIRST BATTALION.**

**GULES ; in the centre the imperial crown. (New Regulation Pattern.)**



COLONEL'S & 10<sup>TH</sup> COMPANY  
CHEVALIER GUARDS

Present Regimental Colour of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL'S,

OR THE QUEEN'S COLOUR OF THE SECOND BATTALION.

**GULES**; in the centre the royal cypher, proper and reversed, interlaced, or, ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the Union flag of the United Kingdom, viz. azure, the crosses-saltiers of St. Andrew and St. Patrick quarterly per saltire, counterchanged argent and gules; the latter fimbriated of the second, surmounted of the cross of St. George of the third, fimbriated as the saltire.





LIEUT COLONEL'S & 4<sup>TH</sup> COMPANY  
GRENADEIER GUARDS.

Present Regimental Colour of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion



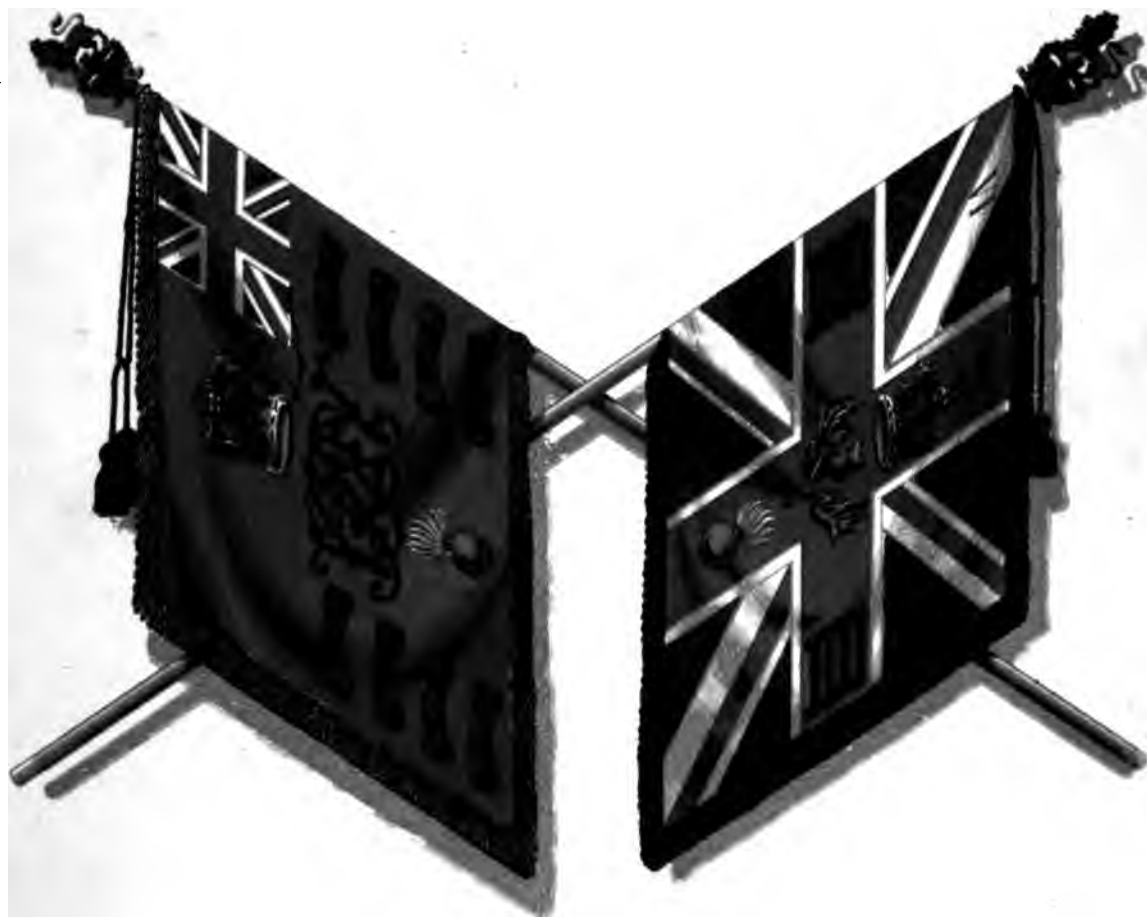




## MAJOR'S ENSIGN.

### THE QUEEN'S COLOUR OF THE THIRD BATTALION.

GULES ; in the centre the royal cypher, proper and reversed, interlaced and ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the Union, and issuing therefrom, in bend dexter, a pile wavy of the second. (New Regulation Pattern.)



MAJOR'S ENSIGN & 6<sup>TH</sup> COMPANY  
GRENADIER GUARDS.

Present Regimental Colour of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion.



## FIRST, OR KING'S OR QUEEN'S COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the royal crest, viz. on the imperial crown proper a lion statant guardant, sol crowned of the first, ensigned with the like imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, or.

In the year 1509 King Henry the Eighth assumed the lion crowned as a supporter instead of the greyhound, and it has ever since been used as the royal crest of the reigning sovereign.

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## SECOND COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the royal badge of King Henry the Eighth, viz. a rose gules, surmounted by another argent, barbed and seeded proper, ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company in Roman characters, gold.

This badge is suggestive of one of the most critical periods of English history. In 1485, the civil wars, known as the "Wars of the Roses," which had raged for a lengthened period, were terminated by the union of the princely Houses of York and Lancaster, King Henry the Seventh having intermarried with Elizabeth daughter of Edward the Fourth. That monarch, on his marriage, assumed with other badges, that of the red and white roses impaled, and then incorporated; this latter now forms the badge of the 2nd company.





1ST & 2ND COMPANY,  
GRENADEIER GUARDS.



### THIRD COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the royal badge of King Henry the Fifth, viz. a fleur-de-lis ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

The fleur-de-lis was borne by Henry the Fifth as the royal cognizance of France; it was also one of the six which were assumed by James the First.

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### FOURTH COMPANY.

*(Plate No. 6.)*

#### THE PRESENT REGIMENTAL COLOUR OF THE SECOND BATTALION.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the royal badge of King Henry the Seventh, viz. a portcullis, with chains pendant, or, ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

This badge belongs to those borne by the United Houses of York and Lancaster, and was assumed by King Henry the Seventh on his marriage with Elizabeth, in right of his mother Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Somerset, the portcullis being an ancient badge of that House.

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### FIFTH COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the royal badge of King Edward the Fourth, viz. the sun in its splendour, or, thereon a rose argent, barbed and seeded proper, ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

Edward the Fourth, the first of the House of York who attained sovereignty assumed as one of his badges the white rose, in right of his grandmother, Anne, daughter of Roger Mortimer, earl of March. He also assumed the sun in its splendour, as a memento of the battle of Mortimer's Cross, fought in 1461, and which paved his way to the throne. History states, that in the most critical moment of that eventful day, when the tide of battle raged most furiously against Edward, three suns suddenly burst forth in the heavens in full splendour, and as suddenly joined into one. At this moment the fortune of the day turned, and Edward gained a complete victory. In memory of this event, he, on his accession to the throne, assumed as a badge a white rose in the centre of the sun, whose beams shone out around it; and in this form it is now borne by the 5th company.







3RD & 5TH COMPANY,  
GRENADEER GUARDS.



## SIXTH COMPANY.

*(Plate No. 7.)*

### THE PRESENT REGIMENTAL COLOUR OF THE THIRD BATTALION.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the badge of Scotland, viz. a thistle stalked and leaved proper, ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold. (New Regulation Pattern.)

This is a badge of the House of Stuart, and was assumed by King James the First to show that he had reunited the kingdoms of England and Scotland, after a separation of 770 years.

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## SEVENTH COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the badge of Ireland, viz. a harp, or, stringed argent, ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

The arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, were first united by James the First on one shield, on which were quartered the arms of England, the red lion rampant for Scotland, and the harp for Ireland.

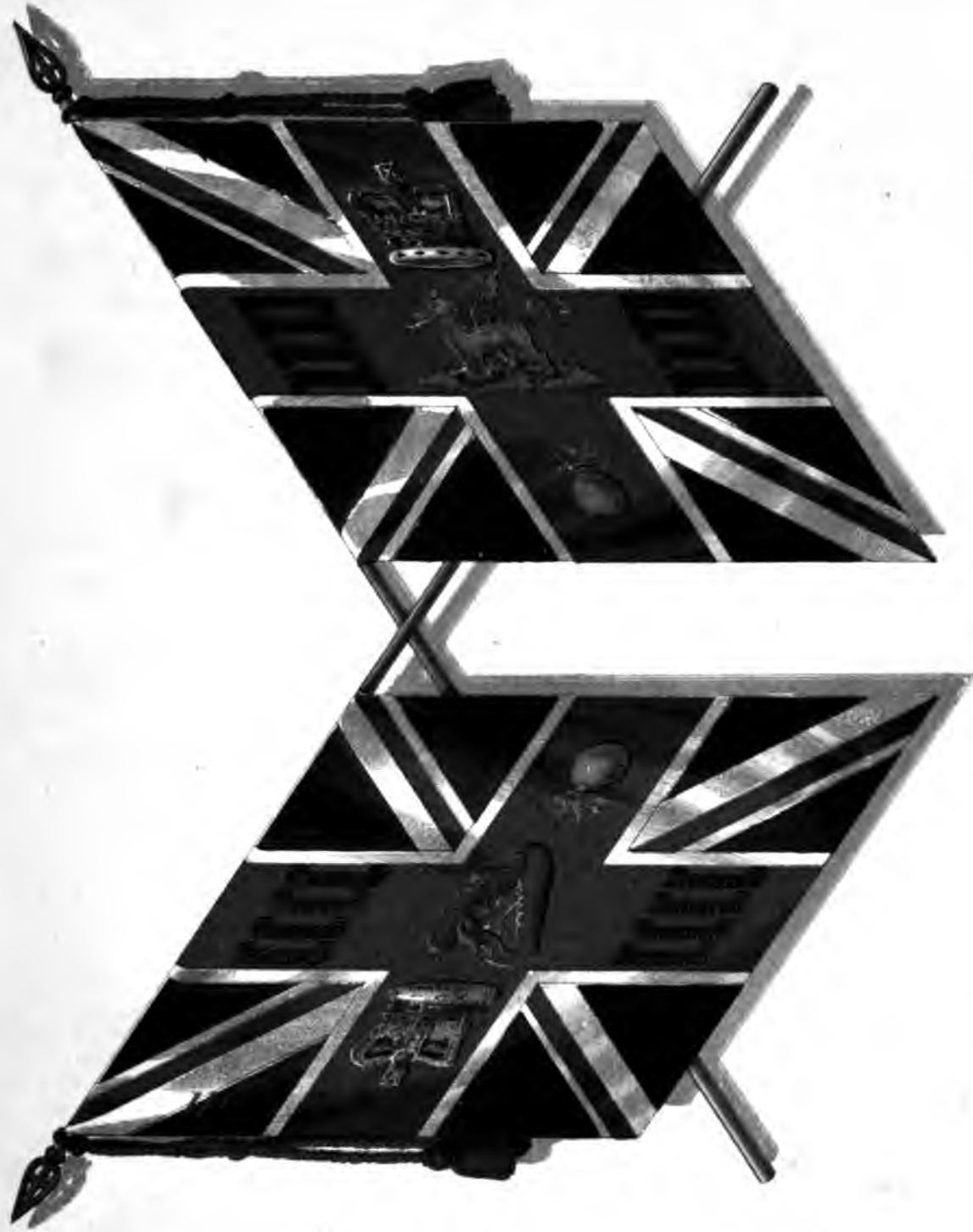
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## EIGHTH COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the badge of Wales, as borne by King Henry the Seventh, viz. on a mount vert a dragon passant, with wings, elevated, gules, ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

This badge belonged to the sovereigns of the united Houses of York and Lancaster. It was assumed by Henry the Seventh to show his descent from Cadwallader, who used the red dragon as a supporter.





7TH & 8TH COMPANIES  
GRENADIER GUARDS



## NINTH COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the royal badge of King Henry the Seventh, viz. on a mount vert a greyhound passant, argent, gorged with a collar, gules, studded and ringed, or, ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

The white greyhound belonged to the Earl of Richmond as a supporter, and was assumed by Henry the Seventh on the union of the Houses of York and Lancaster.

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## TENTH COMPANY.

*(Plate No. 5.)*

### THE PRESENT REGIMENTAL COLOUR OF THE FIRST BATTALION.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the royal badge of King Henry the Second, viz. the sun in its splendour, or, ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold. (New Regulation Pattern.)

This badge was assumed by King Richard the Second in 1377—the whole sun with its beams being intended to signify that whereas his father, Edward the Black Prince, had taken for one of his badges “the sun rising,” that sun was to attend on him to its full perfection and glory.

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## ELEVENTH COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the royal badge of King James the First, viz. an unicorn passant, argent, armed, maned, tufted, and unguled, or, gorged with a prince's coronet, and the chain reflexed over the back of the last, ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

King James the First carried as supporters a lion crowned rampant, and an unicorn rampant, with a crown round the neck, and chain. An unicorn statant is the badge of the 11th company.







9TH & 11TH COMPANY,  
GRENADEIER GUARDS



## TWELFTH COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the royal badge of King Henry the Fourth, viz. on a mount vert an antelope statant, argent, attired, tufted, ducally gorged, and chain reflexed over the back, or, ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

This formed one of the badges of Henry the Fourth, called Henry Bolingbroke, son of John of Gaunt. He assumed the antelope as a badge, which from the earliest period had belonged to the House of Lancaster.

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## THIRTEENTH COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the royal badge of King Richard the Second, viz. on a mount vert a hart couchant, argent, attired, unguled, ducally gorged, and chain reflexed over the back, gold, ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

Richard the Second, son of the Black Prince, assumed this as one of his badges, and also as a supporter, a white hart jacent, or kneeling, with a crown about its neck, which is now borne by the 13th company.





12TH & 13TH COMPANY  
GRENADIER GUARDS



## FOURTEENTH COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the royal badge of King Edward the Fourth, viz. a falcon with wings expanded, argent, beaked, legged, and bellied, or within a fetterlock closed of the last, ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

Edward the Fourth, of the House of York, in addition to the badge of the white rose, which belonged to the Earldom of March, assumed "the falcon rising within the fetterlock," that being a device of his grandfather, Edmund of Langley, first Duke of York and fifth son of Edward the Third, on rebuilding the castle of Fotheringay, which descended to him. He shaped it as a fetterlock, and then assumed his father's falcon, placing it within the fetterlock, to signify that he was shut out from all chance of succeeding to the kingdom when his brothers began to aspire to it.

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## FIFTEENTH COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the royal badge of King Henry the Fourth, viz. a rose gules, barbed and seeded proper, ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

This badge was assumed in 1399 by Henry, the son of Gaunt, in right of his mother, Blanche, daughter and heiress of Henry, the first Duke of Lancaster, whose badge was a red rose. This flower became afterwards the general badge of the House of Lancaster.







14<sup>TH</sup> & 15<sup>TH</sup> COMPANY  
GRENADIER GUARDS



## SIXTEENTH COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the royal badge of King Henry the Fourth, viz. on a mount vert a swan, with wings expanded, argent, beaked and legged, gules, ducally gorged, and chain reflexed over the back, or, ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

The swan argent was the badge of Humphrey, earl of Hereford. His daughter became wife to Henry the Fourth, who thus inherited the earldom, and then assumed for a badge the swan argent, crowned.

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## SEVENTEENTH COMPANY.

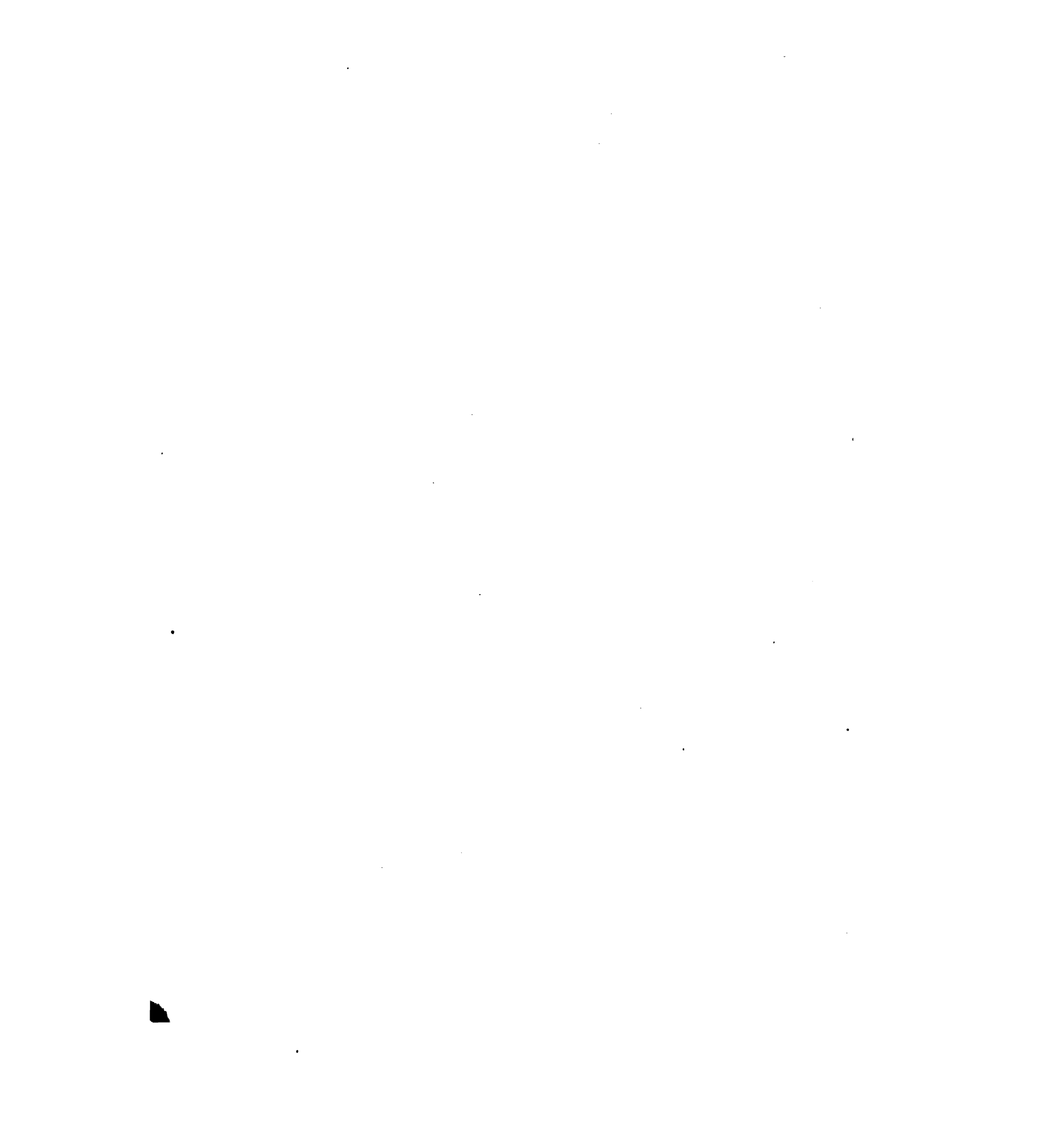
THE Union throughout. In the centre the badge of Queen Anne of Boleyn, second wife of Henry the Eighth, viz. a falcon, wings elevated, argent, crowned, and holding in the dexter talon a sceptre, or, standing on the trunk of a tree eradicated; from the dexter side thereof sprouting a bunch of white and red roses, barbed and seeded proper, ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

This badge belonged to Elizabeth of England. In addition to a phoenix, she bore a white falcon crowned, holding a sceptre, and standing on the stock or root of a tree (badge of Edward the Third), between two growing bunches of white and red roses, emblematical of her descent from Edward the Third through the two Houses of York and Lancaster. This badge, without the sceptre, was first given by King Henry the Eighth to Elizabeth's mother, Anne of Boleyn, when Marchioness of Pembroke. It was then crowned with the coronet of a marquis, but Elizabeth altered it and used it, with an allusion to herself, "*Vivat prudentia regnans.*"





16TH & 17TH COMPANIES,  
GRENADEER GUARDS



## EIGHTEENTH COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the royal badge of King Edward the Third, viz. the trunk of a tree coupé and erased, or; from the dexter and sinister sides three leaves sprouting, vert, ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

King Edward the Third bore for his supporters a lion and a falcon, to signify his love for hawking. For a badge he assumed the rays of the sun, to betoken far-spread glory; and a tree, both root and branches, to signify flourishing issue. In this form the badge is now carried by the 18th company.

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## NINETEENTH COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre a sceptre in bend dexter, or, surmounted by a sword in bend sinister proper; pomel and hilt of the first ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

Of the seven badges assumed by James the First, Charles the Second granted six as badges of the House of Stuart, to be emblazoned on the colours of his Royal Regiment of Guards. The seventh was not selected, as it was the royal badge of Scotland, namely, a red lion sedant, holding the sword and sceptre in saltier. James, however, took the sword and sceptre in saltier, as a distinct badge of the House of Stuart, and in this form it is borne by the 19th company.







15TH & 19TH COMPANIES,  
GRENADIER GUARDS



## TWENTIETH COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre, on a mount, vert, an oak-tree; therein a man's face imperially crowned, all proper (allusive to the preservation of King Charles the Second after the battle of Worcester), ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

This badge, now borne by the 20th company, was assumed by Charles the Second in memory of his wondrous escape after the battle of Worcester. It is formed of the royal oak-tree, in which is placed a crowned likeness of himself.

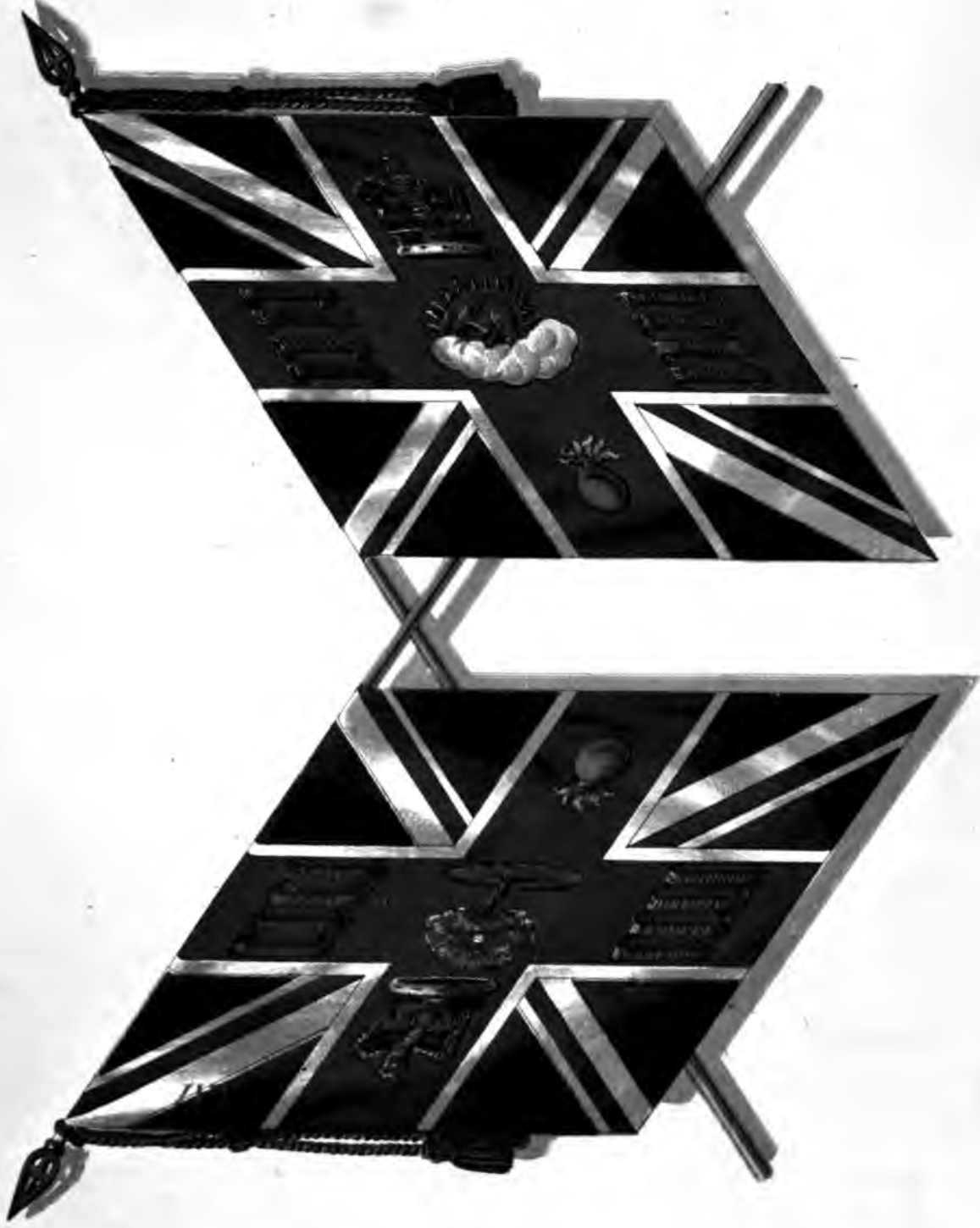
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## TWENTY-FIRST COMPANY.

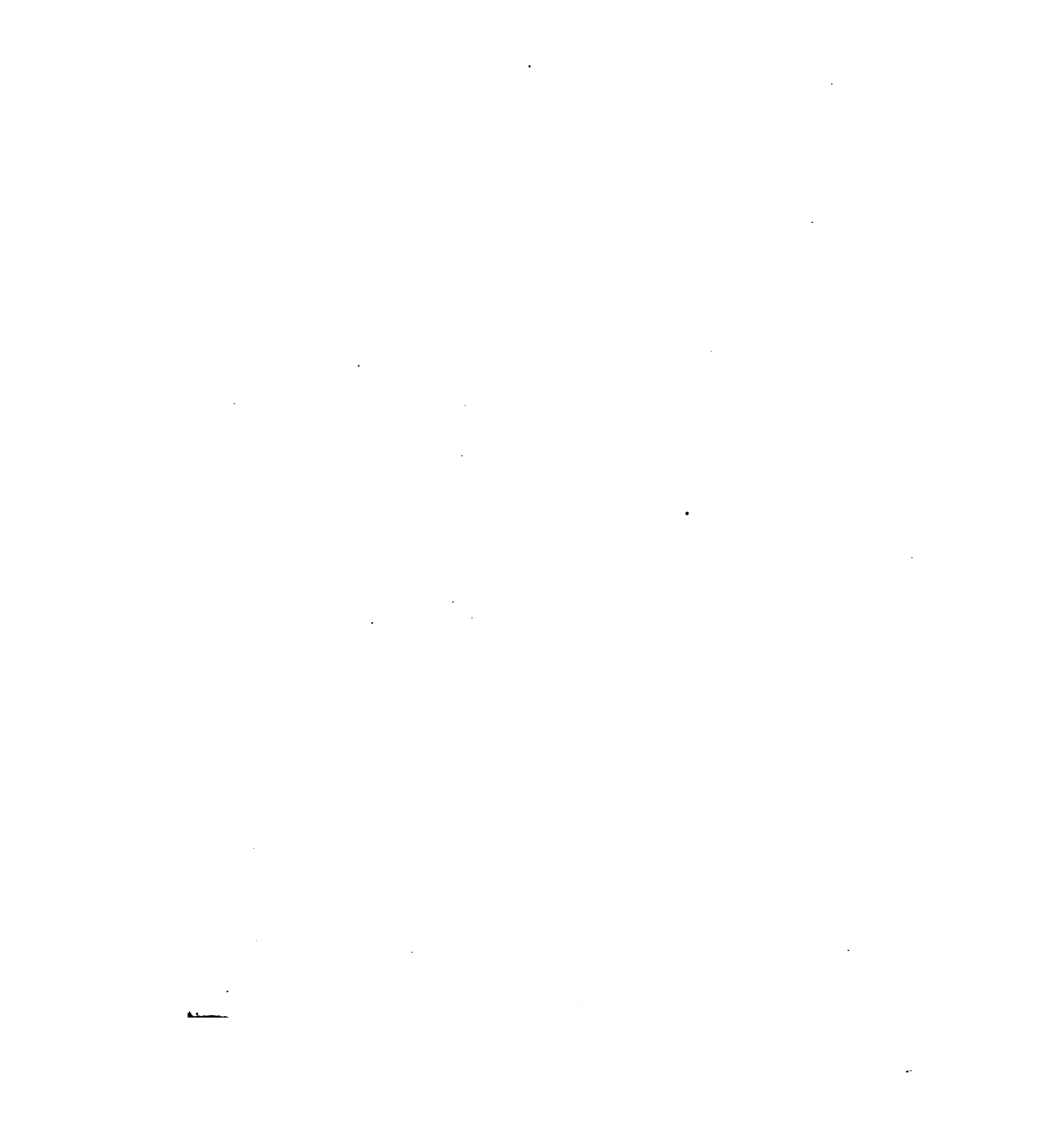
THE Union throughout. In the centre the royal badge of King Edward the Third, viz. the sun rising behind clouds proper. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

In 1346, when Edward the Black Prince accompanied his father into France, he took for a badge the sun rising out of the clouds, to betoken that, although his courage and princely valour had been hitherto hid from the world, he was now rising to honour and glory.





20th & 21st COMPANIES,  
GRENADIER GUARDS



## TWENTY-SECOND COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the royal badge of King Henry the Fifth, viz. a beacon, or, fired proper, ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

In addition to the "fleur-de-lis," the royal cognizance of France, King Henry the Fifth assumed as a badge a cresset light, or beacon burning; signifying, according to some, his sudden attacks on France, and according to others, that he would show that on his succession to the throne his virtues would, by his righteous reign, shine like the light of a cresset, though formerly obscured, and that he would be a light and guide to his people, that they might follow him to all virtue and honour.

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## TWENTY-THIRD COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the royal badge of King Henry the Sixth, viz. two ostrich-feathers in saltier, argent, quilled, or, the dexter surmounted by the sinister, ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

King Henry the Sixth carried as his badge not only a panther, but also two ostrich-feathers, placed in saltier; the latter is now the badge of the 23rd company.







22ND & 23RD COMPANY  
GRENADEER GUARDS





## TWENTY-FOURTH COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the crest of Ireland, viz. on a wreath, or and azure, a tower, triple-towered of the first; from the portal a hart springing, argent, attired and unguled, or, ensigned with the imperial crown. In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

When the kingdoms of England and Scotland were reunited by King James the First, in 1603, and the arms of both these countries and of Ireland were quartered on one shield, that monarch assumed as his badge in Ireland a stag couchant issuing from a tower, as now borne by the 24th company.

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## TWENTY-FIFTH COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre, on a shield, argent, the cross of St. George, ensigned with the imperial crown, and on scrolls, or, the following words in Roman letters, sable,—

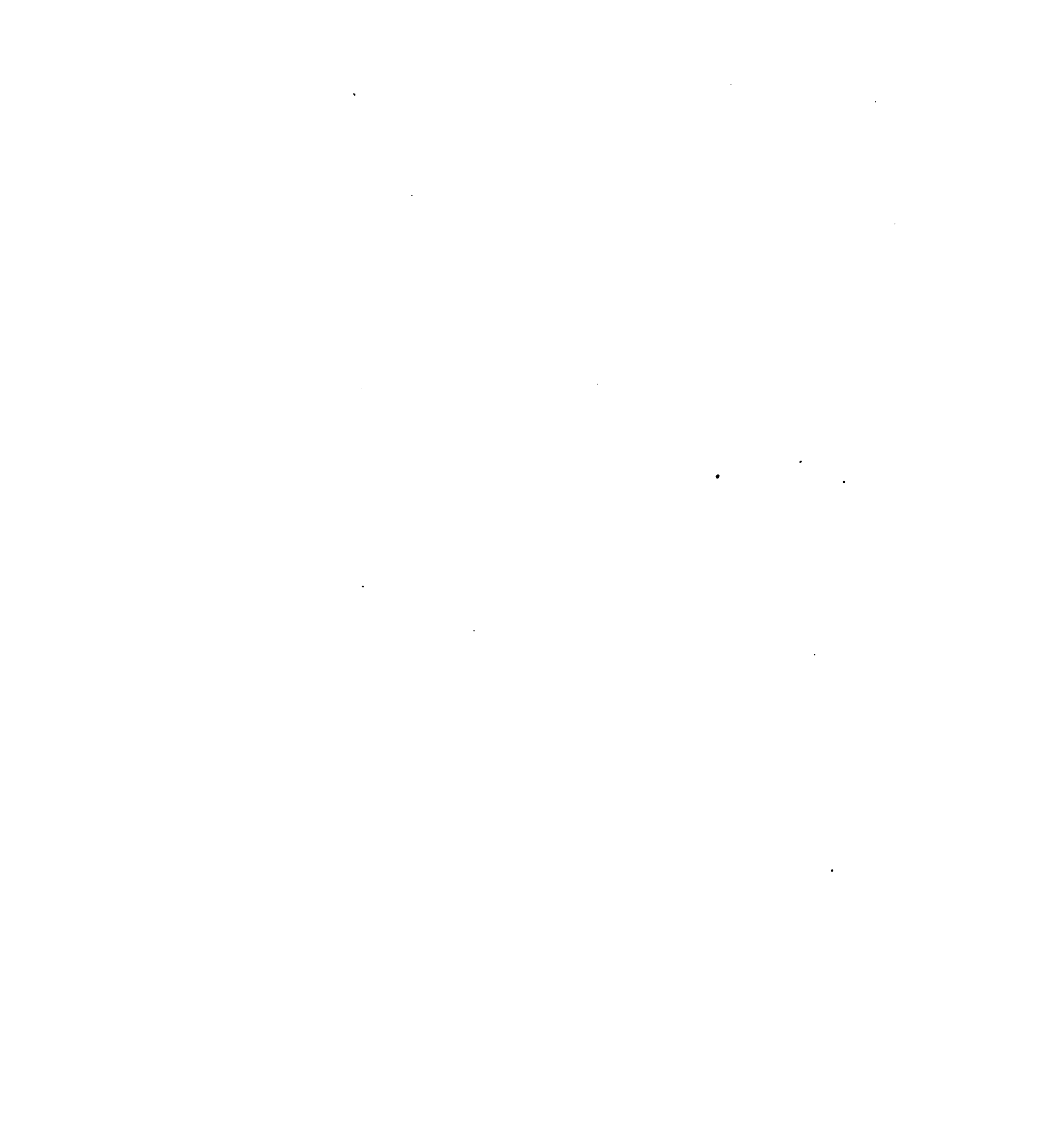
“LINCELLES—CORUNNA—BAROSSA—PENINSULA—WATERLOO.  
ALMA—INKERMAN—SEVASTOPOL.”

In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.



24TH & 25TH COMPANY  
GRENADIER GUARDS.







## TWENTY-SIXTH COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the arms of Nassau, as borne by King William the Third, viz. azure billetée and lion rampant, or, ensigned with the imperial crown; and on scrolls, or, the following words in Roman letters, sable,—

“LINCELLES—CORUNNA—BAROSSA—PENINSULA—WATERLOO.  
ALMA—INKERMAN—SEVASTOPOL.”

In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.

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## TWENTY-SEVENTH COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre a representation of the badge of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, as established in 1727, gold, ensigned with the imperial crown; and on scrolls, or, the following words in Roman letters, sable,—

“LINCELLES—CORUNNA—BAROSSA—PENINSULA—WATERLOO.  
ALMA—INKERMAN—SEVASTOPOL.”

In the dexter canton the number of the company inscribed in Roman characters, gold.



26<sup>th</sup> & 27<sup>th</sup> COMPANY  
GRENADEER GUARDS





## TWENTY-EIGHTH COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the crest of Brunswick and Hanover, viz. out of a ducal coronet a pillar proper, the top adorned with a coronet and plume of three peacocks' feathers proper, charged with a star argent; on either side of the pillar, out of the coronet, a sickle argent, handles gules, the backs adorned with small tufts of peacocks' feathers; and between the sickles, before the pillar, a horse current, argent, ensigned with the imperial crown; and on escrolls, or, the following words in Roman characters, sable,—

“LINCELLES—CORUNNA—BAROSSA—PENINSULA—WATERLOO.  
ALMA—INKERMAN—SEVASTOPOL.”

In the dexter canton the number of the company in Roman characters, gold.

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## TWENTY-NINTH COMPANY.

THE Union throughout. In the centre the Union badge of Ireland, viz. a trefoil, vert, ensigned with the imperial crown; and on escrolls, or, the following words in Roman characters, sable,—

“LINCELLES—CORUNNA—BAROSSA—PENINSULA—WATERLOO.  
ALMA—INKERMAN—SEVASTOPOL.”

In the dexter canton the number of the company in Roman characters, gold.



WITH THE 1st LANCERS  
BY THE 1st LANCERS







### THIRTIETH COMPANY.

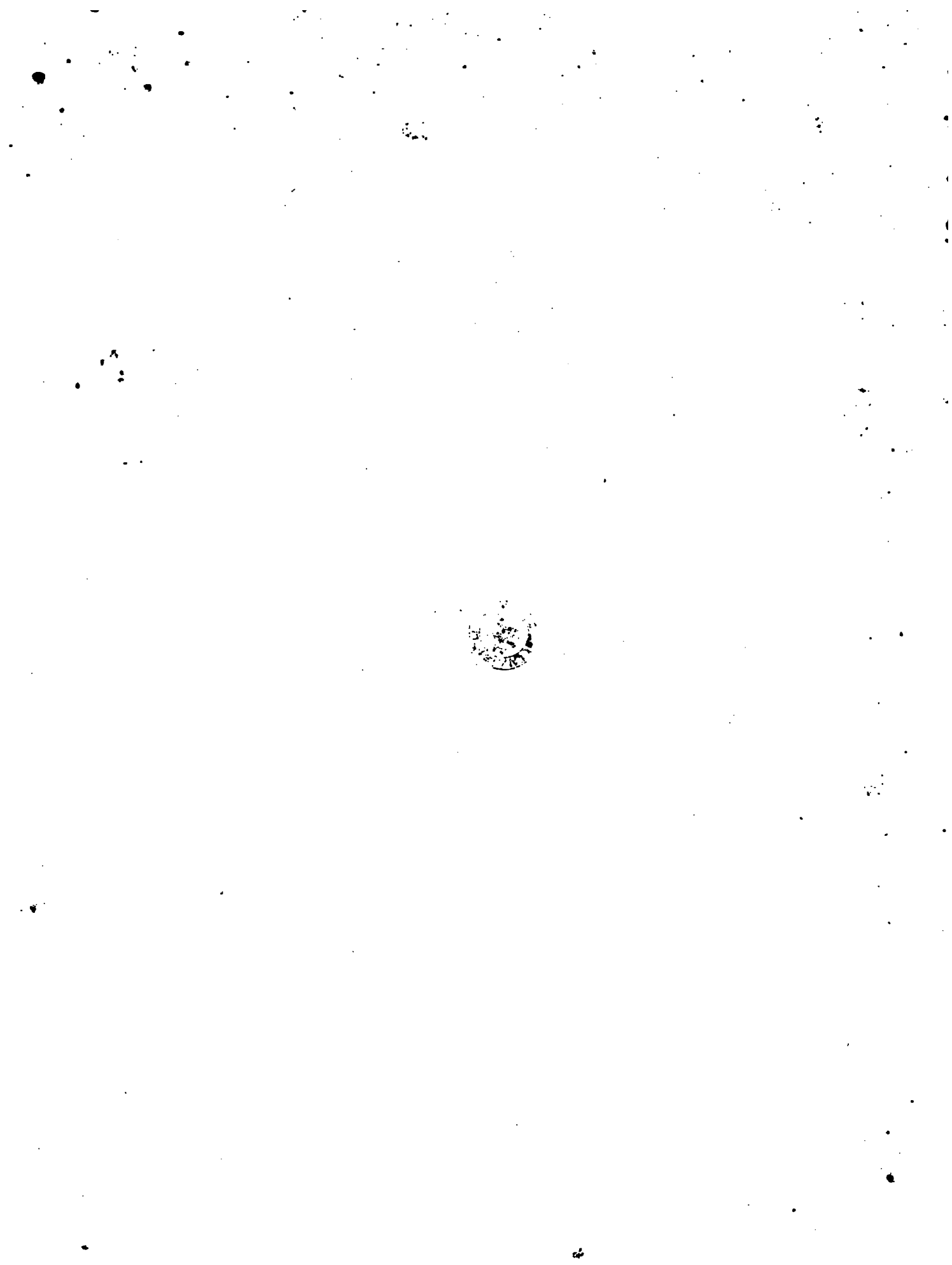
THE Union throughout. In the centre the crest of His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, viz. out of a ducal coronet a pillar of the arms of Saxony, crowned with a like coronet, and thereon a plume of three peacocks' feathers proper, ensigned by the imperial crown; and on scrolls, or, the following words,—

“LINCELLES—CORUNNA—BAROSSA—PENINSULA—WATERLOO.  
ALMA—INKERMAN—SEVASTOPOL.”

In the dexter canton the number of the company in Roman characters, gold.



1ST BATTALION  
GRENADEER GUARDS





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